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M'KINLEY HAS HIS TROUBLES

His Effort To Investigate Himself Is Laughed At.

PUBLIC MEN CANNOT ACCEPT

New Men Will Be More Loath Than the First.

ALL HAVE CHESTNUTS IN THE FIRE

Meanwhile Miles Goes on and Pays No Attention to the Absent Secretary of War—He Will Have a Parade of His Own.

By Robert B. Cramer.

New York, September 12.—(Special.)—The action of a majority of McKinley's appointees on the war department investigating commission, in declining their appointment, has occasioned little surprise, and even less interest here.

There will be no real investigation of Alger's doings by any committee selected by the president and an attempt by McKinley to forestall congress will be only another incentive to aggressive action by that body.

The war officials at Camp Wikoff have been secretly advised that it is the president's intention to prosecute his investigation to the end and to keep on naming commissioners until he gets nine who will accept, but he must know by this time that it will be a pitiful spectacle at most.

It Will Mean Nothing.

McKinley cannot inaugurate an investigation that will mean anything. He may set apart a certain portion of the war fund to pay the expenses of such a body, but they will have no power to compel witnesses to be present and testify, or to call for officials' documents. That is why those who were appointed refused to serve. Every man of them sees ahead a certain congressional investigation with real power behind it that will sweep them from public notice, and they are mostly men who have mostly reached the time of life when they have their own chestnuts cooking in the fire.

These be days, as McKinley has found out, when the sort of men whom he wants on his commission have troubles of their own. The president appears to have split the difference between Secretary Alger and ex-Senator Manderson on the question of ordering an investigation of the conduct of the war. The secretary wished, or pretended to wish, to have the whole subject probed to the bottom and officers high and low, including himself, put through the mill of investigation. Mr. Manderson, on the other hand, made his text a sweeping one: "Investigate nothing." The president has taken a middle course and invited several citizens of note to enter upon an investigation of the quartermasters, commissary and medical departments, which, of course, would mean that any blame attaching to either of them must be borne by the head thereof individually, for the scope of the inquiry as marked out by the president extends no higher up the scale.

The Composition of the Body.

As to the composition of the commission a few facts will not escape notice. Mr. Manderson did not want any inquiry at all. What his disposition will be toward the whole business, if he reconsiders his refusal and consents to become a part of the machinery may be guessed. The two ex-secretaries of war would, if the evidence were to reach beyond the bureau chiefs and involve the head of the war department, feel under some constraint from the unwritten law of official courtesy in criticising their successor. General Dodge, during the war with Spain, has already received and declined the honor of an appointment to a generalship at the hands of the president and secretary Alger. Colonel Sexton, of the Grand Army of the Republic, was elected commander-in-chief of that organization by the very votes which went to adopt resolutions commendatory of Secretary Alger's administration, and so we may go through the whole list. There is not the slightest hope that Alger will ever escape through the door of this commission.

With Manderson out, McKinley will have to get another steering member or personal representative, and he will probably select Congressman Dalzell, of Pennsylvania. To replace Gordon, he is hesitating between General E. P. Alexander, the gallant artillery commander of Georgia, and former Senator Eustis, of Louisiana. For former secretaries of war he has Endicott of Massachusetts, Proctor of Vermont and Elkins of West Virginia, the last being ruled out, however, on the grounds of decency.

These Ex-Secretaries.

That McKinley should insist on an ex-secretary examining into the workings of his successor is one of the many curious features of this new move.

As for Miles, he seems to be moving calm-

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DEAD EMPRESS IN TRIPLE COFFIN

Examination Shows She Was Transfixed to Heart.

THE EMPEROR'S GREAT GRIEF

Murderer, in Talking, Gloats Over His Guilt.

HE HAD READ LOMBROSO'S VIEWS

Lived in Fear That He Might Be Classed as a Degenerate—His Experience with Noble Houses—He Thinks the Rich Should Be Thinned Out.

Geneva, September 12.—The greatest excitement prevails over the assassination of Empress Elizabeth.

The postmortem examination of the remains of the late empress of Austria, who was assassinated on Saturday last by an Italian anarchist, whose name had been variously given as Laccheni, Luchesi and Luigini, has revealed that the weapon completely transfixed the heart, penetrating three and one-third inches, and making a wound one-sixth of an inch wide. The fact that her majesty walked fifty yards to the steamer is ascribed to her remarkable will power and natural energy.

The body of the empress has been enclosed in a triple coffin and placed in a room transformed into a mortuary chamber. The walls of this apartment are veiled with black drapery covered with silver stars, and several sisters of charity are continually on their knees beside the bier, praying for the soul of the departed. Near by stands the prayer table of the deceased, bearing her rosary and crucifix.

Sympathy for the Emperor.

The imposing demonstration of sympathy organized by federal council commenced at noon today. The approaches to the Hotel Beaurivage were guarded by gendarmes.

The procession was headed by gendarmes with arms reversed. Then came four beadles with cocked hats and long cloaks, half yellow and half red. Their leader bore a crape-covered mace. They were followed by the members of the government, the members of parliament, the diplomatic corps and the civic dignitaries. Then came a great mass of the population of Geneva. In close ranks the people defiled bareheaded before the hotel, in spite of the very hot sun.

In the meanwhile the historic bell of the Cathedral St. Clemence clanged heavily.

The procession lasted over an hour. All eyes were directed toward the terrace of the hotel, where stood General Berziviczy, marshal of the late empress's household; the Austrian minister and the members of the suite of the deceased. The majority of the stores were closed.

The Emperor's Grief.

Vienna, September 12—The emperor of Austria and his daughter attended mass this morning in the private chapel of the Schoenbrunner palace. His majesty showed evidences of intense grief, but he said he did not lose faith in God. He expressed a wish for confession and communion.

During the day the emperor re-read with much emotion a passage in the last letter he received from the empress, in which she expressed herself with being pleased with the prospect of returning to Vienna in a few days to witness the jubilee festivities. His majesty attended the usual state duties today and insisted upon attending personally to the numerous messages of sympathy he has received since the death of the empress.

The Assassin Talks.

Geneva, September 12.—On the order of a magistrate the assassin was taken this afternoon from San Anthony prison to the anthropometrical, where he was measured and photographed. Photographs were given to the press and will be distributed to the police in the cities where he lived. In the course of a second examination as to his history and the motives for the crime he said he had never known his father or mother. He was brought up at Parma, Italy, in a charity school and at the age of ten was thrown on the streets without resources. He worked as an unskilled laborer until he was twenty. Then he served in the Italian army three years and a half.

On leaving his regiment he was employed as the valet de chambre of the prince of Aragon for three months. At this time anarchist ideas began to possess his mind and, to use his own words, "prevented me from remaining in servitude." In the course of a life of adventure he happened to be at Buda Pest in 1894. There for the first time he saw Empress Elizabeth. He was miserable and weak and applied to the Italian consul to be returned to Italy. The consul sent him to Siume. His description of his subsequent wanderings was vague and he said he seldom if ever obtained work. While staying at Laussaines he saw a file outside a shop, purchased it with no conceived purpose and made a clumsy wooden handle for it.

Boasted of His Crime.

In prison he has boasted of his crime and he has addressed a letter to a Milan newspaper expressing a fear lest he be mistaken by Professor Cesare Lombroso for a degenerate. Dilating in this communication on the objects of militant anarchism, he wrote:

"Above all, it is the great who must be struck. Not only sovereigns and their ministers will be reached by the comrades, but all who make men miserable on earth."

He says he was not impelled by misery to

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"ARE THERE NOT SOME THINGS WORSE THAN THE BAD DOLLAR?"



—From The New York Herald, September 10th.

SOME BOLD WORDS TO GEN. WEYLER

He Is Told That He Should Be Disgraced for Cause.

A SPANISH SENATE SCENE

Impeached Army Officers Are in a Rage.

A NEW POLICY IS ANNOUNCED

General Palavieja Declares That Official Circles Need a Thorough Cleaning Out.

Madrid, September 12.—The session of the senate today was a stormy one.

Count d'Almenas, challenged to give the names of the generals whom he recently said ought to be disgraced, replied:

"Very well, as you wish it, I will. The generals to whom I referred are General Weyler, General Blanco and General Primo de Rivera. I will also include in the same category Admiral Cervera."

This announcement led to an extraordinary scene of tumult.

Encounter with the Insurgents.

Captain Aunon, minister of marine, received today an important dispatch from the Philippines describing a conflict between the Spanish gunboats and insurgent flotilla in which the former successfully prevented an insurgent landing in the Viscayas. According to the dispatch, the insurgents have five vessels, all of which were sunk. The Spaniards have no loss, but the telegram asserts that hundreds of the insurgents are believed to have perished.

Another Leader Talks.

General Camillo Polavieja, former governor general of Cuba and of the Philippines, in the manifesto declaring his readiness to place himself at the head of a neutral party in Spanish politics, denounces the "evils existing in the present political system," and declares that "every department needs cleansing."

His programme, therefore, begins with a "drastic purging of the administration," and then advocates "reform in taxation," and "purification of the electoral system."

After pledging his "unwavering loyalty to the throne," General Polavieja says:

"Spain must shape her future career in accordance with her reduced sphere of sovereignty, without losing her aspirations for the future. Above all things, full light is required. The Spanish people must no longer be deluded by misrepresentations as to the country's strength."

In conclusion, he repudiates the charge that he is aiming at dictatorship, and appeals to all Spaniards not to be silent spectators of the ruin of our country "but to concentrate forces and place me in power."

El Imparcial, El Heraldo, El Pais, El Tiempo and El Globo approve the manifesto, which, however, meets with many signs of disapproval.

The Protocol Adopted.

The senate at today's session definitely adopted the Hispano-American protocol.

THE ADMIRAL OFF AT LAST.

Spanish Prisoners Leave on the City of Rome.

Portsmouth, N. H., September 12.—Most of the sailors and marines who survived the disaster which befell the warships of Admiral Pascual Cervera at Santiago July 3d were taken from Seavey's island this morning to the steamer City of Rome. By 9 o'clock all were embarked. Admiral Cervera, with his son Jose, made farwell visits to the officers of the navy yard previous to boarding the City of Rome. On his way to the boat the admiral spoke enthusiastically to those who accompanied him of the treatment the Americans had accorded to the Spanish prisoners, to his staff and to himself. He detailed the many courtesies he had received at Portsmouth, Annapolis, Norfolk, New York and Washington. He said he would carry home with him many happy recollections of the kindness and generosity of those high in official circles as well as of citizens in every walk of life.

The City of Rome, with Admiral Cervera and staff and over 1,700 Spanish prisoners, sailed this afternoon for Santander, Spain. Of the number 1,668 men were from the prison at Seavey's island.

DEATH OF HON. H. C. TOMPKINS

PROMINENT MONTGOMERY LAWYER FALLS DEAD IN OFFICE.

Death Caused by Heart Failure—Was Attorney General for State for Several Terms.

Montgomery, Ala., September 12.—(Special.)—Hon. Henry Clay Tompkins, Montgomery's foremost citizen, fell dead in his law office this morning at 10:30 o'clock. The cause of his death was heart failure, superinduced by acute indigestion. The announcement of his unexpected demise produced a shock in professional, business and social circles and has been the occasion of universal regret here today.

Colonel Tompkins was only fifty-four years of age—in the hey day of his strength and usefulness. He was at the head of the most successful law firms in the state, was president of the First National bank of Montgomery, a director in two other banks in this city and an officer in dozens of important business enterprises here. He was



HON. H. C. TOMPKINS.

a man of means, brains and kindness and possessed an abundance of public spirit. He was the man of all others whom Montgomery could least afford to spare.

Henry C. Tompkins was born in Essex county, Virginia. He was sixteen years of age when the civil was was declared and enlisted as a private in the Fourth Virginia cavalry, General Stuart. He rose to the rank of a captain, having fought through some of the hardest battles of the war.

In 1865 he removed from Virginia to Alabama. He taught school at Union Springs for four years, studying law during his leisure moments. In 1869 he began the practice at Union Springs. In 1874 he was chairman of the county committee of his county and aided materially to accomplish the downfall of radicalism in Alabama in that eventful year. In 1878 he was elected attorney general of Alabama and served for two terms in that capacity. Since that time Colonel Tompkins has resided in Montgomery and nobody has contributed more to the city's growth and prosperity.

Colonel Tompkins was chairman of the democratic state executive committee from 1886 to 1894 and did splendid party service. He was a believer in the gold standard of money value, but when his party declared in favor of the free coinage of silver he dropped into line with the majority and fought valiantly for the party nominees. He was in line for the best gifts at the bestowal of the party in this state.

Colonel Tompkins leaves a wife and a young daughter. His wife is the daughter of the late Hon. M. H. Baldwin, of Bullock, who held the office of attorney general of Alabama for eighteen consecutive years.

The funeral ceremonies will be held on tomorrow.

MISS WINNIE DAVIS.

She Passes a Restful Day and Shows Favorable Symptoms.

Narragansett Pier, September 12.—The condition of Miss Winnie Davis is not materially changed tonight. The patient has slept more for the past two days and the intervals between the spells of extreme nausea are longer. She passed a pleasant day and is fully as comfortable this evening.

THE DYING AMBASSADOR.

The Condition of Mr. Bayard Shows No Change Since Yesterday.

Dedham, Mass., September 12.—Mr. Bayard's remains practically the same tonight, no appreciable change being noted by the physicians.

NEWS FROM MAINE IS ENCOURAGING

Republicans Lose Heavily in the State Election.

DEMOCRATS GAIN 12 PER CENT

Republicans Show Up a Loss of 33 Per Cent.

SILVER WAS KEPT TO THE FRONT

Colonel Blaisted Reports That the Democrats Have Every Reason To Be Proud of Day's Work.

Augusta, Me., September 12.—(Special.)—The quietest election ever held in Maine took place today with the result that the republican plurality is cut down 33 per cent and the democrats have made a gain of at least 12 per cent.

From the meager returns received at midnight it is thought that Governor Powers's plurality will not be over 25,000, and may not exceed 20,000.

Two years ago, in a presidential year, he received a plurality of 48,000, and in 1894 the republican gubernatorial candidate received a plurality of 39,000. The total vote is about 86,000 against 123,516 two years ago and 107,776 in 1894.

Republican Loss Remarkable.

The republican loss is something remarkable when the efforts by an almost perfect organization are considered. Nothing was left undone to poll a big vote by the republicans.

The democratic party of Maine, at its convention at Bangor in July, unanimously declared allegiance to the Chicago platform and the result of the election is, therefore, gratifying to bimetallists, as the issue has been kept forward to the front. Governor Powers only carried his native town, Pittsfield, by 57 votes, whereas two years ago his plurality was 403, which is quite significant.

Reed is re-elected for congress in the first district, but by a much reduced plurality. Two years ago he received a plurality of 6,000, but this year it cannot possibly be over 4,000, if it is that. In York county, the home of the democratic nominee for governor, Samuel L. Lord, the democrats have a fighting chance, the vote being so close that at this hour it cannot be determined who holds the fort. Lord carried his own town by a good majority. In Cumberland county, in Reed's district, Boston liquor dealers, it is alleged, sent barrels of goods to help elect the republican nominee.

Dingley is re-elected by a good majority. His own city, Lewiston, elects four democratic representatives to the legislature, but the rest of the county is solidly republican. Lewiston is also the home of United States Senator William P. Frye. Knox county, in Dingley's district, is still in doubt, with a tendency to be on the democratic side, on account of labor troubles relative to the lime industry.

Colonel Plaisted Talks.

Colonel F. W. Plaisted, democratic candidate for congress in the third district, put up a valiant fight against Congressman Burleigh, with big odds against him. From the returns thus far received, it is shown that Colonel Plaisted's popularity, and his course on the money question have been the means of his running ahead of his ticket in all parts of the district.

Colonel Plaisted, who was a delegate to the last democratic national convention, and who is a personal friend of Bryan, said tonight:

"The democrats have every reason to feel gratified at the result of the day's election, while the total vote was undoubtedly the smallest polled for years. Some counties, indeed, show a decided gain for the democrats over the last two elections. The democratic representation in legislature has been increased four-fold. The vote today shows that the people are not losing sight of the silver question."

The gold democrats and prohibitionists have not cast one thousand votes between them, which is a decrease. As the legislature is republican United States Senator Eugene Hale will have no difficulty in being re-elected. It is reported on good authority tonight that Hon. Joseph H. Manly will present his name when the time for the nomination comes up.

Reed's vote shows a falling off of 4,000.

YOUNG LADIES MEET DEATH

Terrible Tragedy on a Virginia Railroad Crossing.

RETURNING FROM CHURCH

Train Strikes the Vehicle Straight in the Center

KNOCKING IT INTO SMALL PIECES

Two Young Ladies Thrown to Death, Their Escort Seriously Injured, While the Horse Escapes Without a Scratch.

Winchester, Va., September 12.—A most distressing accident occurred shortly before 10 o'clock last night on the Washington and Harrisonburg branch of the Southern railway near Bowman's station, in Shenandoah county, and as a result two young ladies of the neighborhood are dead and their escort has received perhaps fatal injuries.

The victims were:

MISS LAURA DELLINGER, aged twenty years; her sister,

MISS ALICE V. DELLINGER, aged eighteen years, and

MR. SISLER, of Mount Jackson, aged twenty-four years.

The catastrophe occurred within sight of the young girls' residence. The party had been attending church and were returning home in a buggy. While crossing the tracks of the Southern near Bowman's they were struck by the engine of a northbound freight and the two girls were instantly killed, their bodies being horribly mangled.

Young Sisler was hurled a distance of twenty yards and sustained a fracture of the right leg and right shoulder besides being injured internally. The buggy was crushed like an eggshell, while the horse escaped without a scratch.

Just how the party failed to notice the approaching train is not known, as it was plainly visible for several hundred yards, and the crossing is on a heavy grade. They were evidently engaged in conversation and did not observe the train until it was upon them.

Engineer Stoble, of the freight, says he whistled for the crossing and just before it was reached noticed the team driven upon the track. He reversed his engine, but too late.

The pilot struck the buggy squarely between the front and rear wheels, hurling the occupants in all directions.

The Misses Dellinger were the daughters of J. W. Dellinger, a leading resident of the county.

FEVER SITUATION IN JACKSON.

No New Cases Nor Any Suspicious Ones.

Jackson, Miss., September 12.—(Special.)—Secretary Hunter, of the state board of health, states that there is no change in the general yellow fever situation. No new cases or suspicious cases have appeared in Jackson. People living in the vicinity of the infected house will be taken to a detention camp outside of the city limits. Inspector Dunn reports from Benoit that all suspects are well, no suspicious cases. Drs. Murray and Mitchell, who are investigating the sickness below Pontotec, have not yet filed their report. There is no new development in the two suspicious cases near Meridian. Inspector Haraison, who has been stationed at Taylor, passed through the city today. He states that the condition at that place is becoming quite serious. Dr. Souchon, of the Louisiana board of health, wires Secretary Hunter that the official report of his inspector here is encouraging and that he will raise the quarantine as soon as the situation justifies. Inspector Gant sends the following report from Taylor's: Two new cases at Orwood since last report and two here. J. L. Sisk died. This makes four deaths to date.

The Patient Is Dead.

Jackson, Miss., September 12.—(Special.)—Kilgore, the fever patient, died at 9:20 tonight.

New Orleans Not Responsible.

New Orleans, La., September 12.—Dr. Souchon, president of the Louisiana board of health, said he could not see how the Mississippi authorities could allege that the fever came from New Orleans since there has been none there. The Mississippi health board has sent here three times this season and made a thorough inspection, but its inspectors have been unable to find any fever. The Louisiana board has also been extremely watchful and states positively that there has not been a case of fever here this season.

Doctors Discuss Disease.

Galveston, Tex., September 12.—There has been a great deal of comment among the medical fraternity of Galveston of late upon the mildness of yellow fever. Eminent physicians here express the opinion that the yellow fever germ has become attenuated and the disease has become less virulent. It is also pointed out that while the profession has not learned what yellow fever poison is, it knows how it behaves and modern hygiene, modern sanitation and modern science are better able to cope with the disease.

MONEY ADVOCATES TO MEET.

Great Interest Attaching to the National Currency Convention.

Omaha, Neb., September 12.—The opposing forces for the coming great battle of the moneys are beginning to arrive and to prepare themselves with oratorical ammunition for the national currency convention, which is to begin at the exposition tomorrow morning, and is to continue three days. There is much interest in the conference among the men who have been asked to take part in the debate.

WILL WAR COME? IS THE QUESTION

General Wheeler's Declaration Has Been Anticipated.

SPAIN IS STILL JUGGLING

She May Not Consent To Surrender the Philippines.

AND MAY ALSO GET NEW ALLIES

In Which Event the United States Must Insist Upon the Completeness of Her Victories by Land and Sea.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, September 12.—(Special.)—Will the war with Spain be renewed?

That question is becoming more and more urgent, as it becomes evident that the Spanish peace commissioners will decline to consider the surrendering of the Philippine islands as within their scope. They will give up Cuba and Porto Rico readily enough and that done, they will hold that the Philippine question is a diplomatic surprise.

The Americans insisting upon the inclusion of these islands, Spain will take an appeal to Europe. The German government, thus having an invitation, will lose no time in taking the side of the weaker nation. Then what will follow only the future can tell.

It is a fact that the president is uneasy, and the reported declaration of Major General Wheeler that the war may be renewed is not without basis. New questions will arise, and Spain will seek to gain by diplomacy what she has lost in battle.

All desire peace, but whether we will have it or not depends upon developments. Europe is intensely jealous of the complete triumph of America and even England, much as she sided with us, would rather the victory had been less complete. When they begin to juggle about the "balance of power," with the view of preserving the importance of Spain as one of the powers of the earth, it will not be from any friendly feeling toward the United States.

Admiral Dewey Sees Danger.

Manila, September 12.—Rear Admiral Dewey says he considers the situation critical. It is understood he has asked for an additional cruiser and a battleship.

The Spaniards assert that Germany will take a coaling station here and that Spain will retain the remainder of the islands.

The last Spanish garrison at Ilocos and Laguna have surrendered and the whole island of Luzon is in the hands of the insurgents except at Manila and Cavite.

Aguinaldo went to Lelollos on Friday. He has announced his intention of convening an assembly of the Filipinos on September 15th, in order to decide upon the policy to be adopted by the insurgents.

The correspondent here of the Associated Press has had an interview with Aguinaldo.

The insurgent leader pointed out the whole population on the Philippine islands was willing to fight for their independence.

Aguinaldo's Claims.

Continuing, Aguinaldo said he had 9,000 military prisoners, including 5,000 in the vicinity of Manila, besides civil prisoners. Later, Aguinaldo said the "provisional government" was now operating twenty-eight provinces. He asserted that on August 2d they elected delegates in numbers proportionate to the population.

As to the Americans, Aguinaldo remarked that he considered them as brothers, and that "the two sovereign republics were allied against a common enemy."

When questioned as to whether the future Filipino policy would be absolute independence Aguinaldo excused himself from replying, and asked what America intends to do.

Aguinaldo continued:

"We have been fighting for independence for a long time. The natives who profess to favor annexation are insincere. It is merely a ruse to ascertain my views."

Asked if the Filipinos would object to the Americans retaining a coaling station if recognizing the independence of the islands or establishing a temporary protectorate over them, Aguinaldo again refused to answer.

Pending the conclusion of the assembly, Aguinaldo said, he was confident there would be no trouble between America and the Filipinos.

The insurgent leader denied having received a request from General Otis and Rear Admiral Dewey to withdraw his troops to a prescribed distance from Manila and Cavite, and he declined to discuss the effect of such a request.

Aguinaldo further asserted that he had never conferred with the American authorities since the capitulation of Manila, and that he had never authorized the insurgents to search or disarm Americans crossing the lines.

The correspondent closely questioned him about last Saturday's incident' when the

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DUST TO DUST THE COMMON LOT

Burial of Cadet Wheeler in His Native Alabama.

CEREMONIES AT THE GRAVE

The Warrior Father Bowed Down in Grief.

MILITARY SALUTE IS FIRED OVER GRAVE

General Wheeler Says There Is Possibility of Renewal of War Over Disposition of Philippines.

Montgomery, Ala., September 12.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon all that was mortal of Naval Cadet Thomas Harrison Wheeler was placed in the family burial grounds on the Wheeler estate at Wheeler's Station, Ala.

The funeral obsequies were conducted by Rev. Dr. Wright, of Tullahoma, Tenn; Rev. Dr. Sweepe, of the Second Georgia, and Rev. Dr. Bannister, of Huntsville, Ala., with the ritual of the Episcopal church. Fully five thousand were present.

The funeral party reached Wheeler Station at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. From that time until the funeral the body lay in state in the family parlor with a military guard from the Fifth United States cavalry, under command of Lieutenant J. W. Craig and Major Beach, of General Wheeler's staff. At the grave the famous choir of the First Florida sang "America," which was intoned by the immense concourse present. As the minister pronounced the words "earth to earth, dust to dust," three volleys were fired over the grave.

The Scene Impressive.

The body lies in a vault at the foot of the family tomb, over which rises a plain but symmetrical marble shaft, under which lies the remains of his mother and other members of his family.

The scene at the grave was an impressive one. The casket was liberally covered with flowers, all sections of the country, north and south, contributing. Topping all was the dead sailor's sword and belt and enveloping the coffin was an immense American flag. As the last note of taps, rendered by Trumpeter Barnes, died away there fell a deep hush over the vast audience, whose hearts beat in unison with the hero father and noble daughters, crushed by the sad blow. General Wheeler, care-worn and half ill, is completely crushed and all the life seems gone from him. In a short interview, General Wheeler said that the undertakers and lifesavers at Montauk Point told him that his son had evidently lost his life in trying to save that of his companion, whose arms were locked around Tom's body in a deadly grip, while the dead boy's face was covered with scratches from the other's finger nails.

General Coppinger and staff, from Huntsville, attended the funeral.

War May Be Renewed.

Montgomery, Ala., September 12.—General Wheeler, in an interview in regard to the war, said:

"I do not believe the war is over by any means, neither does President McKinley, who told me personally he had no faith that the peace commission would settle the differences existing with Spain over the Philippines. The Spanish claim that the battles at Manila were fought after the protocol was signed and on these grounds will refuse to give up the islands."

Continuing, General Wheeler said:

"Spain will want us to give up the Philippines, and," laying emphasis here, "we will never do that. I am going back to duty and really expect to be called into action again."

NECROLOGICAL.

Death of Ex-Railroad Commissioner Thomas H. Cooley, of Michigan.

Ann Arbor, Mich., September 12.—Judge Thomas H. Cooley, the noted jurist and constitutional lawyer, died early today at his home. Three months ago he returned from a private sanitarium at Flint, Mich., where he had been treated chiefly for mental weakness. He was then so much improved in mental health that he was able to recognize acquaintances. He railzed his weak physical condition and his failing mental abilities and often expressed a wish that death would come. Several weeks ago he relapsed into a comatose condition. During the ensuing interval the only intelligible utterance he made was once when he inquired for his eldest son. His demise had been expected for weeks past.

Funeral of N. R. Tilton.

Athens, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—The funeral of Mr. N. R. Tilton was held yesterday afternoon and the remains were interred in Oconee cemetery. Services were conducted by Rev. W. H. Young and the remains were buried by the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Tilton was over seventy years of age. He came from New Jersey to Athens about twenty years since. He was once a representative from New Jersey to the supreme Pythian conclave of the world. He founded St. Elmer lodge, Knights of Pythias, in this city.

Dr. W. W. Jamieson, Alabama.

Columbus, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—Dr. W. W. Jamieson, of Phenix City, Ala., died this morning of paralysis. He was seventy-four years old today. He is survived by five children and twenty-eight grandchildren. He was a Mason. The interment occurs tomorrow near Opelika.

Charles Denson, Columbus, Ga.

Columbus, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—Mr. Charles E. Denson, aged twenty-four years, is dead. Messrs. J. M., J. A. and W. J. Denson, of Atlanta, are his brothers.

Miss Malinda Crow, Dover, Ala.

Columbus, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—Miss Malinda Crow, aged seventy-one years, died yesterday at her home at Dover, Ala.

THE HEALTH OF SANTIAGO.

A Genuine Case of Yellow Fever Discovered in the Army.

Ponce, Island of Porto Rico, September 12.—The United States army surgeons here believe there has been a genuine case of yellow fever at this camp. Charles Miner, a private of the Nineteenth infantry, died on Friday, but it was not until the autopsy was held that the surgeons pronounced it yellow fever. Brigadier General Henry has reported the case to General Brooke at San Juan.

The Spanish steamer Alfonso XIII, which arrived at San Juan today from Barcelona with mail and passengers, and which brought instructions to the Spanish commissioners, also had on board instructions for the Spanish-Cuban evacuation commission. She proceeded for Havana this afternoon, as already cabled.

The report of a hurricane at the Island of Barbadoes has delayed the sailing of the Spanish warships for Spain. All our ships on this station are safe in the harbors. The monitor Guanica and the Cincinnati and New Orleans are here.

Six naval cadets who were on board the Cincinnati are to be sent to Annapolis by the Seneca, which sailed on Tuesday with signal corps men who are to be mustered out.

General Henry's report, made to General Brooke yesterday, on the condition of the troops on the south side of the island, shows there are 1,553 sick, out of a total of 11,000, the highest percentage yet reported. General Ernst's brigade, consisting of the First Kentucky, the Third Wisconsin and the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, averages 27 per cent. Half of the 600 cases are diarrhoea, and fifty-eight are typhoid fever. General Schwan's brigade has 180 sick, the First volunteer engineers have forty-nine sick. General Grant's brigade has 120 sick. Battery M, of the Seventh artillery, has twenty-eight sick. Battery A, of the Sixth artillery, has fifty sick, and troop S, of the Second cavalry, has forty-one sick. There is almost no sickness in battery B of the Fifth artillery, battery C, of the First artillery, and the First battalion of engineers.

Although the percentage of sick is high, generally, a large proportion of the cases are not serious, and the death rate is low. Typhoid is decreasing, and there is no occasion for alarm.

As the result of the general introduction by General Wood, military governor of Santiago, of American methods, this ancient and always unhealthy city has a health record today which is quite extraordinary, considering the conditions that existed here a month ago. Under the present systems Santiago is divided into five divisions, under five physicians, each division having inspectors of sewers, streets, houses and dispensaries, with a hundred street cleaners. Five hundred cubic yards of refuse are burned daily, disinfectants are distributed wherever they are needed, and a heavy fine is imposed for uncleanliness and failure to report unhealthy conditions and deaths. Quick proofs of the benefit of the system are furnished by the decrease in sickness among the poor. The daily death rate of seventy a month ago, has fallen to twenty.

The Official Report.

Washington, September 12.—The following cablegrams from General Lawton, regarding the sanitary condition of the troops under his command, were made public at the war department tonight:

"Santiago de Cuba, September 12.—Sanitary report, September 11.—Total sick, 696; total fever, 411; total new cases fever, 46; total returned to duty, 246.

"Deaths—Henry Barnes, Ninth infantry, typhoid fever; Benjamin Boothby, Second Louisiana volunteers, pernicious malarial fever; John Pillar, corporal Fifth infantry, typhoid fever.

"Sanitary report September 12th—Total sick, 783; total fever, 401; total new cases fever, 71; total returned to duty, 289.

"Deaths—John Nash, Fifth infantry, typhoid fever; Gilbert Brown, Fifth United States infantry, yellow fever.

"Sanitary report, September 7th, is amended as follows:

"Deaths—William E. McLeod, sergeant Fifth United States volunteers, acute dysentery; E. J. Baffitt, Twenty-fourth infantry, yellow fever; Louis Reese, Third United States volunteers, yellow fever; S. H. Smith, Third United States volunteers, gunshot wound."

No Cure—No Pay.

That is the way all druggists sell Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic for Chills and Malaria. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. Children love it. Adults prefer it to bitter, nauseating tonics. Price 50c.

THE EVACUATION COMMISSIONS.

The Porto Rican Commissions Begin Their Active Work.

San Juan de Porto Rico, September 12.—The two evacuation commissions held an hour's session and adjourned until Wednesday. The American commissioners made known their position regarding the evacuation and transfer of the island, in accordance with their instructions from Washington. These instructions they decline to make public at present, as publicity might lead to embarrassment in the negotiations; but the Spanish commissioners did not disclose their positions nor the nature of their instructions. They manifested, however, willingness to secure as much expedition as possible, and our commissioners are satisfied with the way in which their demands have been informally received. The adjournment gives the Spaniards time to prepare their reply. When that is presented issues will be joined and the situation become clear.

NEW TROOPS FOR HUNTSVILLE.

General Frank Arranging for Twenty-five Thousand Men.

Anniston, Ala., September 12.—(Special.)—General Frank, who is in command of Camp Shipp, was wired today by the war department to know how many troops this camp could accommodate. General Frank replied that he could easily take care of two complete divisions, or about 25,000 men. Telegrams are now being exchanged arranging for the concentration. It is not known here where the new troops will come from, but they will comprise several regiments of regulars including a brigade of regular cavalry.

The Fourth Kentucky leaves Lexington tomorrow for Anniston, and the Fourth Wisconsin comes from Fort Douglas, Wisconsin, the latter part of the week.

The Fourteenth New York leaves for New York city Wednesday morning, to be mustered out.

Fifteen members of the Third Tennessee, and two members of the Second Arkansas are in the hospital with measles. Determined efforts are being made to stamp out the disease, and there is little fear of an epidemic.

Five Lives Lost.

Philadelphia, September 12.—Five persons are known to have lost their lives as a result of the gasoline explosion which occurred last night at Fifteenth and South streets. It is believed that at least half a dozen bodies are yet in the ruins. Three children who were playing in the yard of the building where the explosion occurred at the time of the explosion are thought to have been killed.



The valor displayed by the soldier, who leads his men into the midst of the carnage of a great battle, is recognized as heroic, and arouses admiration. The unnecessary recklessness of the man who courts death through some insidious disease is pitiable, but not admirable. That dread disease, consumption, slays more men and women than are slain by war, famine and pestilence combined. It is an utterly unnecessary slaughter.

Consumption is curable. One of the most eminent specialists in the world, Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y., so pronounces it. He declares that thirty years ago he discovered a medicine that cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption. In his great medical work, "The Common Sense Medical Adviser," the names, addresses, experiences and photographs of innumerable consumptives who have recovered are given. This wonderful medicine is known as Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the greatest of all known blood-makers and flesh-builders. It gives edge to the appetite, makes digestion and assimilation perfect, renders the liver and kidneys active, makes the blood pure and fills it with the life-giving elements that build new and healthy tissue. It strengthens the muscular system, tones the nerves, pumps rich, red, healthy blood into every vital organ, and acting directly on the lungs drives out all impurities and disease germs. Thousands have testified to its marvelous merits. An honest dealer will not try to persuade you to take a worthless substitute for the sake of a little added profit.

When baby is sick the mother needs to own a copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It tells the home-treatment of all the ordinary ills of life. For a paper-covered copy send 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. For cloth binding 31 stamps.

BRANTLEY SURE OF HIS VICTORY

The Campaign in the Eleventh Will Be Warm.

WILKINSON RIDES TWO HORSES

Congressman Brantley Not Afraid of the Aggregation.

WILL WIN WITH HANDS DOWN

At the Jesup Meeting Ben Millkin Held a Front Seat and Had To Listen to Some Hot Talk.

Brunswick, Ga., September 12.—(Special.) Congressman Brantley is not losing any sleep over the political situation in this district. He is wide awake in every meaning of the word, and putting up one of the hottest fights ever recorded in the counties of the eleventh.

"I had a good audience at Jesup, on Friday last, and at Blackshear on Saturday," said Mr. Brantley, to your correspondent, "and prominent among those present was Mr. Ben Millkin, of Wayne. You know Millkin is the populist leader who delivered the white populists into the hands of the negro republicans. Well, I spoke to Millkin, during most of my time on the stand, and from what I heard afterwards I do not think Millkin will come out to hear me again.

Held a First Bench.

"He was in the first bench and certainly could not have missed a word that was said. There seems to be increasing disgust felt all over the district at the high-handed attempts which are being made to turn the eleventh district over to the republicans. From what I am told in letters and from conversations from people in different sections, that I meet on the trains, the populists are kicking out of the traces and not only they but the negroes feel that they are being left in the cold by the deal that is being made. The republicans it seems are not giving the negroes any show at offices, but for two years or more have been courting the populists. This has left the faithful among the colored brethren out in the woods, so to speak, and they do not like it one bit.

Scheming Behind Closed Doors.

"It begins to look like the populists and the republicans both bit off more than they can chew, and in their scheming behind closed doors they forgot for once that the voters on the outside had to be consulted some little bit before they cast their ballot for any man the leaders chose to put up. Particularly is this true of Candidate Wilkinson, whom the republicans have named to run against me. He represents everything that the populists are opposed to, and many of them are revolting. In addition to this I have many staunch friends among the populists and they will vote for me. I am in no ways alarmed over the outlook for democracy, for it now seems that since the party is aroused every member of it has decided to stand together and bury the opposition under a mountain of ballots. It will forever end such infamous trading as has characterized this, the opening of this campaign, and justly rebuke the men who have sought to deliver their party into the hands of the republicans.

Brantley at Eastman.

Eastman, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—The democratic nominee for congress of this, the eleventh district, the Hon. W. G. Brantley, spoke here today to a well filled house. His speech was short, but to the point. He referred to the Waycross fusion; also the St. Simon's convention, and of the favored nine. There was but few populists out to hear him. In fact, there is but few in this county, and it is a fact that the few bosses cannot deliver them to Wilkinson, the republican nominee. The colored vote here will not go to Wilkinson. As a general rule the colored people here go with their white friends, who are democrats. There are no white republicans here, so it is safe to say that so far as Dodge county is concerned she will go right.

M'KINLEY HAS HIS TROUBLES

Continued from First Page.

ly ahead on the lines his own official inclination. He has turned down Secretary Alger's refusal to permit the Porto Rican troops to parade here next Saturday, and he has ordered a parade of his own. There is something beautiful in Miles's magnificent nerve. He pays all possible courtesy to his superiors, but when Alger runs out of Washington at his approach, he sends Shafter hustling off on a minor errand and gives Corbin work to do. When Alger comes back to Washington he will be sorry about a good many things, but his chagrin will be greatest when he has to tell why he sent those secret telegrams to Santiago.

I would give a good deal to have a phonograph at the Miles-Alger-McKinley confab.

General Miles Takes Hold.

The Press has created a sensation by a dispatch from Camp Wikoff, which says:

"Under peremptory orders from General Miles preparations are being made to break up this camp at once, by sending home all the soldiers here. This is entirely contrary to what has been the understanding of the officers in command. General Shafter said last week that six or seven thousand men would be kept here, at least until October, and this was supposed to have been the order of Secretary Alger.

An officer said today that when General Miles came, a telegram was sent him saying that his order was contrary to that of Secretary Alger, and Miles replied: "Never mind what Alger says; I am in command now."

That, of course, settled it, so far as the officers here are concerned, and unless General Miles's orders are countermanded next week will see the practical end of Camp Wikoff.

General Bates said: "My orders are to send the troops away as fast as transportation can be arranged."

When asked if these orders did not conflict with those of Secretary Alger, he simply said "they are new orders."

In pursuance of this plan, the detention hospital is being abandoned. All the men in this hospital fit to travel are being sent to New York on the Shinnecock, and others are being taken to the general hospital. The general hospital is being cleared out as fast as possible, there are but two or three hundred cases that cannot be moved without danger.

Strong frame buildings are now being erected for the use of these patients. These buildings will be finished in two or three days, and the worst cases will be moved into them. Nearly all of these are typhoid fever cases, to move which would cause a frightful mortality. Major Brown said that he thought there would be about fifty cases which could not be moved for two or three weeks at least.

What Alger Has to Say.

Detroit, Mich., September 12.—Concerning reports from Camp Wikoff that the camp is preparing to break up under peremptory new orders from General Miles, Secretary Alger said today:

"There is nothing new in that. Camp Wikoff from the first was merely intended as a detention camp. The purpose from the first has been to get the soldiers away from there as soon as possible. No change in purpose is indicated by these dispatches from my own orders given before I left Washington."

Relative to a statement attributed to General Miles to "never mind what Alger says," etc., the secretary positively refuses to speak.

Two Regiments Ordered Away.

Washington, September 12.—Orders were issued from the war department ordering two regiments of the United States regular troops away from Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point. They are the Twelfth infantry, which is ordered to Jefferson barracks, Mo., and the Twenty-second infantry, which goes to Fort Crook, Neb., the station it occupied before going to the war. The Twelfth infantry was formerly stationed at Fort Niobrara, Neb. It is hoped that all the regular regiments will be away from Montauk Point by the end of the week.

The Parade Abandoned.

The plan of having a parade in New York of the troops returning from Porto Rico and those at Montauk Point has been indefinitely abandoned. This is the result of several conferences on the subject between the president and General Miles and of a consultation with army officers in New York and at Camp Wikoff. To clear up any misapprehension on the subject, Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn this afternoon decided to make public the entire correspondence had so far in the matter. After considering all the letters, General Miles issued the following:

"Headquarters of the Army, Washington, September 12, 1898.—Hon. Secretary of War, Washington, Sir: Referring to letter of recent date regarding parade of troops in New York and Brooklyn, when I first made my recommendation regarding the parade of the Porto Rican troops I was not aware that the troops from Pennsylvania and New York had arrived and started for their homes and it was also with the expectation that at least a portion of the troops at Montauk would join the parade, especially the cavalry and light artillery. Under the circumstances, and owing to the fact that there is but a very small force left, approximately about 1,400 men, I cannot advise that the parade will take place.

"NELSON A. MILES,
"Major General Commanding."

The Cuban Garrison.

General Miles said today that the troops to constitute the garrison of Cuba had not been selected. They would consist of regulars, immunes and volunteers, though it was not possible now to even tell just what the proportions would be.

In view of all that has been said of a critical character respecting the conditions from a sanitary point of view existing among the United States troops quartered at Huntsville, Ala., the war department has deemed it proper to make public a letter which has been received by Surgeon General Sternberg from Major General Coppinger attesting its healthfulness.

Getting Ready To Leave.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I., September 12.—The entire attention of 15,000 soldiers now at Camp Wikoff is directed to the latest developments toward the abandonment of the camp here and their removal to the barracks occupied by them before the commencement of the war. General Bates's orders are to get all the troops away from here as soon as possible, but according to a statement made by him today he is not informed of the means of transportation to be provided by the quartermaster's department. He is unable to estimate the length of time that may be necessary to remove the troops. The troops now here comprise seventeen regiments of infantry, seven regiments of cavalry, six batteries of light artillery, four battalions of heavy artillery and six companies of the signal corps.

The Third and Twentieth infantry regiments expect to leave here by rail tomorrow morning, the former going to Fort Snelling, Minn., and the latter to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. No troops left here today, but some recruits for the Fifteenth infantry arrived.

Great activity is being displayed by the medical department to free the hospitals here of all patients who can possibly be removed. Between 300 and 400 sick were sent to New York and Brooklyn hospitals on Sunday on the steamer Shinnecock and by rail.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c. The genuine has L.B.Q. on each tablet.

SCENE AT CANDIA.

Six Hundred Victims Yield Their Lives to the Turkish Rioters.

London, September 13.—The correspondent of The Times at Candia, island of Crete, who has just landed, after five days in the roadstead, says: "About six hundred men, women and children were either burned alive or massacred in the outbreak last week. The Turkish troops are now patrolling and blocking up the streets. The Mussulmans are ransacking the ruins of the burned quarters of the town, where devastation is complete. Blood is visible everywhere. Such bodies of the slain as were not burned were removed yesterday in carts and buried outside the town limits."

Teething Children

Are generally Puny. Stomach upset, Bowels out of order—do not rest well at night. The very best remedy for children while teething is

PITTS' CARMINATIVE.

It cures Diarrhoea, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, cures Wind Colic, softens the Gums, cures Cholera Infantum, Cholera Morbus, Griping, and acts promptly. It is good for adults, too, and is a specific for vomiting during pregnancy.

Sold by all Druggists, 25 and 50c.

FORAKER AND THE PEOPLE OF CUBA

Ohio Senator Denies That He Has Changed His Views.

HIS OPINION OF CRITICS

Believes the Cubans Have Been Deliberately and Willfully Slandered.

WHEN THE ATTACKS WERE BEGUN

The Men at the Head of the Cuban Government—What They Themselves Have to Say.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, D. C., September 12.—(Special.)—Not everybody engaged these days in criticising and belittling the Cubans is a part or parcel of the conspiracy engaged for the same work, but that there is such a conspiracy—that certain elements are using every means in their power to cast aspersions upon the Cuban character with the evident ideas of robbing the Cuban people of the Cuba libre for which they have fought so gallantly through so many vicissitudes—must be clear to everybody who considers the facts and the origin of all this criticism.

Much of it comes from that gang of Spanish sympathizers who did all their power to avert war and save to the holders of Spanish bonds the value of their investment; this gang that talked and voted against war in congress and which was busy then, as now, in declaring Cubans unfit for self government. With many of these, their present position is doubtless due to the human desire to say, "I told you so," but there are some, and they are men close to the white house, whose attitude is dictated by the belief that annexation would open up a lot of "good things" to those in a position to get close to the powers—which, in this instance, means themselves.

Eyes of the People Being Opened.

For a time the anti-Cuban talk of these elements was so loud and so persistent that it shut the ears and eyes of many well-meaning people; but now the din has, in a sense, quieted down, there is reaction against the dishonest attacks upon the men who have fought the brave fight for liberty.

In their anxiety to prejudice public opinion, these anti-Cuban elements have circulated a lot of stories tending to indicate that those who were for recognition of independence had acknowledged that they were wrong and had joined in the anti-Cuban talk. A very persistent paragraph has, for instance, been going the rounds of the press to the effect that Senator Foraker, who as a member of the committee on foreign relations made a hard fight for Cuban recognition, had changed front on the question. Senator Foraker was here a day or two ago, and I asked him what he thought of the Cuban situation, recalling to his notice the paragraph I have mentioned.

The Ohio senator is a man of great positiveness. He never attempts to evade a declaration of his beliefs. He was particularly positive in his reply to my question.

Proves Former Position Correct.

"Instead of proving that we, who favored recognition of the Cuban republic, were wrong," said he, "the present state of affairs in Cuba proves beyond question that we were right. If this government had recognized the republic, all we would have to do now would be to give it a strong sustaining hand and many complications, which now face us, would be avoided. As it is, I fear that there will be many complications."

"Don't you think," I asked, "that there is something very like a conspiracy back of this anti-Cuban talk?"

"I will not say that," replied Senator Foraker. "You must draw your own conclusions from the character of the talk and of the men from whom it comes. As for my own opinion, however, you may deny, with all the emphasis in your power, that I have seen no reason to change my mind. If you want my views on that subject, more in retail, see a letter of mine which was printed in The Cincinnati Enquirer about two weeks ago."

I had no difficulty in finding the article in question. It is a letter written by the senator, under date of August 18th, to a friend in Columbus, who gave it to the newspapers. It starts out with the declaration that "the statement that I have changed my mind about the Cuban republic is entirely untrue," and the reasons why he is more firmly convinced than ever of the wisdom of his position are given.

Why He Supported Recognition.

First, however, the senator gives his reasons for supporting in congress the Cuban republic. He quotes Senator Sherman's strong speech supporting the republic, and says:

"The republic of Cuba was and is all that Senator Sherman represented it to be and more. While the great mass of the Cubans are poor and ignorant, yet their leaders, whom they have been following in this contest, are men of ability, men of character and men who have unselfishly devoted themselves to the patriotic purposes of achieving the independence of the island from the sovereignty of Spain. They have the sympathies of and represent 75 per cent of the population of the island and know a great deal more about how to successfully govern the island because of their familiarity and acquaintance with existing conditions than anybody this government can send there. The attacks upon the Cubans with which the newspapers have been recently teeming are largely false, grossly exaggerated and viciously malicious."

Not Insurgents, but Pacificos.

The senator then quotes from General Wheeler, Commander McCalla, Lieutenant Moses, General Ludlow, General Lawton and others who came in actual touch with the Cubans and knew of their work.

"General Lawton," he says, "in a published letter has made similar statements with respect to them. General Wheeler explains that the attacks upon the Cubans are predicated almost altogether upon the conduct of the 22,000 pacificos, who, starving and naked, were sent out of Santiago by Toral and received by Shafter within our lines, where, in their hunger and distress, they seized upon food, blankets and everything else that administered to their wants. It must be remembered that these pacificos were not Cuban soldiers nor insurgents in any sense, but they were those who had remained loyal to Spain and had not taken up arms against the Spaniards."

Continuing, the Ohio senator says:

"There have undoubtedly been many things done by the Cuban soldiers that we would not approve, and doubtless some of them have shown less pluck and courage than was expected, but it must be remembered, in the first place, that they have had the most extraordinary provocation that was ever given to any people, and if all were true that has been charged against them they would still be infinitely better and more fit to govern the island than the Spaniards who are now being driven out. It should be remembered also that nobody had a right to expect that in point of intelligence or courage or manly qualities they would begin to compare with our own soldiers, and all should remember that we expected to and them naked, hungry and starving. It was because of these conditions that the United States government intervened and sent its army and navy to Cuba to break the Spanish power and drive it away from the island. It should be remembered also that in the matter of courage a whole army should not be condemned because a given company or regiment or brigade may, under certain circumstances, show the white feather."

An Ohio Illustration.

By way of illustrating the unfairness of charging against the Cuban republic or the Cuban army as a whole the actions of a few men, Senator Foraker refers to the case of a company in an Ohio regiment. "The New York Herald of today," he says, "contains a most mortifying detailed account of the action of company C, of the Fourth Ohio regiment, near Arroyo. According to this account, when fired upon by a lot of Spanish sharpshooters the company precipitately broke and ran, the captain heading the procession, and for safety, secreting himself in a culvert under the roadway. We all know the character of men who compose this company and we know that they are intelligent and patriotic and that under ordinary circumstances they would prove brave and capable soldiers. I don't know whether the facts as given in The Herald's account are true or not, but if so they only illustrate that others as well as the Cubans are liable to fall below the high measure of common expectation."

When Criticisms of Cubans Began.

Senator Foraker calls attention to the fact, and this is interesting to remember, that there was no word of criticism against the Cubans until it was reported that Pando had got into Santiago with the Spanish reserve force. It was then that the onslaught upon the Cubans was begun by the newspaper correspondents at the front. Of course it proved to be a false alarm, so far as the entrance of Pando was concerned, but having branded the Cubans as cowards, the criticism had to be kept up. Speaking of this the senator says:

"If you will consult the newspaper accounts of the proceedings in Cuba, you will find that at Guantanamo and at the landing of our forces at Baiquiri, and especially at the first battle on June 24th, where the Rough Riders received their baptismal fire and young Hamilton Fish was killed, the Cubans received only words of compliment and praise for their gallant and efficient services, and that no word of criticism was spoken by any one against them until General Shafter telegraphed to Washington that he feared his position, taken after the first day's fighting at Santiago, would prove untenable, and that he would have to fall back some five or six miles to Sevilla and there fortify. I did not see the telegram, but I am quoting the substance of it as it has been spoken of in the newspapers. It was then given out as a reason for this necessity that Garcia had refused to fight Pando, and had allowed him to join Toral in Santiago with re-enforcements to the number of 7,000 or 9,000 men. That story has been abandoned as a malicious falsehood. Pando was never anywhere near Santiago, and Garcia never refused to fight him nor anybody else, and as proof that if any re-enforcements at all got into Santiago they were not very numerous, there were found in the city when the surrender came, according to the highest numbers given in any account, less than 9,000, and according to most accounts less than 7,000 men."

The Cubans and Their Prisoners.

Of the reports of Cubans beheading prisoners and looting the towns, Senator Foraker says:

"It is a notorious fact, well established, that they do not do anything of the kind. There are, no doubt, individual excesses of cruelty and cases of pillage, but the Cubans have from the beginning returned to the Spaniards upon parole all the prisoners taken in battle. This has been done under the orders of Gomez, and the Cuban generals and officers hold receipts from the Spanish authorities in witness of their humanity in this regard, and there has not been an instance during all this war where a helpless Spanish prisoner has been murdered by Cuban authority; whereas, on the other hand, there has scarcely been an instance where a Cuban prisoner taken by the Spaniards has not been deported or shot. It would be no wonder if, with such an experience of blood and murder, tyranny and oppression, the Cubans would mercilessly put to death their Spanish oppressors at every opportunity, and it is one of the amazing spectacles of restraint that instead of thus retaliating they have, as I have already stated, surrendered their prisoners unharmed when taken."

As to the Looting of the Towns.

He thinks, too, that the charges of looting the towns were, in most instances, at least baseless. There was no looting at Baiquiri or Siboney, he contends, "and no desire to enter Santiago for the purpose of looting that town, except only in the imagination of Cuban haters and Spanish sympathizers, who find no difficulty in abusing and attributing to the Cubans every kind of reprehensible practice, while overlooking the hyena-like outrages of the Spaniards with whom they seem anxious to fraternize, and of whom they are speaking only words of compliment and praise."

"But," he adds, "even if there have been cases in which there have been lootings by the Cubans, there is much to be said in extenuation. First, the Spanish are their educators, and that is a universal habit with the Spaniards. In Santiago itself the last thing they did before surrendering was to loot the town, break open private houses and stores and public places and steal, rob and appropriate everything they could lay their hands upon, and even now there is just apprehension that before the Spaniards leave Havana and other cities of Cuba those cities will be made to suffer the same fate. If so, it will be interesting to see how these outrages of the Spaniards will be passed over without criticism because of their 'bravery and gallantry,' and how at the same time the abuse of the poor Cubans will be continued because of what their haters imagine they would do if opportunity should be afforded."

What the Cubans Say.

He quotes from The Republic of Cuba, the organ of the Cuban government, these words:

"We have malice toward none, no thoughts of the past, no personal ambitions, no compromising connection. Our only aim will be to further the interests of the island of Cuba and follow the guidance of our conscience. We are determined to defend with high views and exalted spirit the noble aspirations of the Cuban people, who have for ages been subjected to the ill treatment of a despotic and arbitrary government which has never known natural laws or noble or generous sentiments or impulses. In speaking of the Cuban people, our loyalty compels us to include in that category all who live in Cuba who recognize Cubans as a people and who identify themselves with Cuban interests. We do not consider the accident of birth, and we have no doubt of the sympathy and aid of those who, although born outside of Cuba, have proclaimed and defended Cuba's liberty. For them we have a much greater respect than for those who, while calling themselves Cubans, have never attended to the calls of their conscience. Our independence is near, and soon our country will be free from the dominion of Spain and reconstructed. Then it will not be thought a crime to be called a Cuban, and to feel the noble aspiration to have a country. Our programme is simple and brief, and can be expressed in the following forms:

"1. Defense of the republic of Cuba.

"2. The superiority of democratic principles.

"3. Equality and impartiality in our dealings with all citizens of Cuba without regard to color or previous conditions, establishing a difference only between the pernicious and the truth."

THE PLOT WAS TO LYNCH SULLIVAN

Who Murdered His Teutmate, Arthur Burns.

BUT IT WAS FRUSTRATED

Georgia and Indiana Troops Were To Do the Job.

THE INDIANIANS HAD TO LEAVE CAMP

Going Home To Be Mustered Out—Jail at Knoxville Guarded by Pennsylvania Troops.

Knoxville, Tenn., September 12.—(Special) Had it not been for the timely removal of the Indiana regiment Knoxville would tonight have been the scene of a military riot, probably a lynching.

It developed tonight that a plot had been arranged by which the Knoxville county jail was to be attacked and A. W. Sullivan, of the First Georgia regiment, and Jack Nelson, an ex-convict of the Tennessee penitentiary, were to be removed and severely dealt with. Sullivan murdered Private Arthur Burns early this morning and Nelson fatally stabbed an Indiana soldier a few days ago. The men who were in the riotous plot were from the First Georgia and the One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Indiana regiments. It was the plan for these men to attack the jail tonight and take out the prisoners and either shoot or hang them.

The Indiana regiment left here early tonight, however, and this spoiled the game. The provost guard, under Major Allen, of the First Pennsylvania, had made extra preparations for guarding the jail against such an attack and it is confidently believed that the mob would have been unsuccessful.

Six hundred armed soldiers were at Major Allen's command.

The excitement concerning the matter is considerable tonight, but no trouble is expected from the Georgia men, now that the Indiana men have gone.

DEAD EMPRESS IN TRIPLE COFFIN

Continued from First Page.

kill the empress, as such a course would have been idiotic, but he committed the deed in order that such crimes, following one upon the other, might cause all who impoverish the populace to tremble and shiver. The document concludes with this declaration:

"I am an anarchist by conviction."

Telegraphs the Pope.

Rome, September 12.—Emperor Francis Joseph telegraphed the following reply on receipt of the telegraphic condolence of the pope:

"In the frightful misfortune that has struck me and my house, the words of your holiness, full of holy indignation and affection, and inspired by that faith which henceforth is my only refuge, have conveyed sweet consolation to my broken heart.

"Holy father, accept my most profound and most devoted thanks for your words and your fraternal benediction. Pray remember with pity in your holy prayers henceforward the saintly soul, my blessed well beloved companion, myself and my family. FRANCIS JOSEPH."

Southern Man Drowned.

Seattle, Wash., September 12.—E. B. Washar, who arrived here today from Alaska, brings confirmation of the previously reported loss of the steamer Jessie at the mouth of the Kuskowill river, in July, with eighteen lives. The news was brought to St. Michael by a trader named Ling, who said that only one Indian survived. The bodies of Captain Murphy and Rev. Welsh had been washed ashore. The Jessie had in tow the barge Minerva, which was washed ashore.

Among the list of the Jessie's passengers were J. T. Murphy, of Browling Green, Ky.; R. P. Frierson, W. T. Payton, C. H. Mitchell and C. Hart, of Gallatin, Tenn.; — Smallhouse, of Louisville, and Dave Allen, of Kentucky.

THE ILLS OF WOMEN

And How Mrs. Pinkham Helps Overcome Them.

Mrs. MARY BOLLINGER, 1101 Marianna St., Chicago, Ill., to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I have been troubled for the past two years with falling of the womb, leucorrhœa, pains over my body, sick headaches, backache, nervousness and weakness. I tried doctors and various remedies without relief. After taking two bottles of your Vegetable Compound, the relief I obtained was truly wonderful. I have now taken several more bottles of your famous medicine, and can say that I am entirely cured."

Mrs. HENRY DORR, No. 806 Findley St., Cincinnati, Ohio, to Mrs. Pinkham:

"For a long time I suffered with chronic inflammation of the womb, pain in abdomen and bearing-down feeling. Was very nervous at times, and so weak I was hardly able to do anything. Was subject to headaches, also troubled with leucorrhœa. After doctoring for many months with different physicians, and getting no relief, I had given up all hope of being well again when I read of the great good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was doing. I decided immediately to give it a trial. The result was simply past belief. After taking four bottles of Vegetable Compound and using three packages of Sanative Wash I can say I feel like a new woman. I deem it my duty to announce the fact to my fellow sufferers that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable remedies have entirely cured me of all my pains and suffering. I have her alone to thank for my recovery, for which I am grateful. May heaven bless her for the good work she is doing for our sex."

WILL BE QUIET ELECTION IN BIBB

There Will Probably Be No Speeches During Campaign.

IS SO SURELY DEMOCRATIC

That Other Parties Know a Fight Would Be Useless.

SMALL REGISTRATION OF THE NEGROES

How News of the Killing of Burns by Sullivan Was Received—General Macon News.

Constitution Bureau, Brown House, Macon, Ga., September 12.—The registration in Bibb county for the state election, occurs on October 5th, is whites 2,412, blacks 130; total 2,542. The registration books will close on the night of the 14th instant, and the tax collector will immediately deliver the books to the county registrars, Messrs. C. S. Findley, W. A. Poe and C. A. Ellis. Mr. Poe is the populist member of the board of registrars. The registrars will compare the registered list with the defaulters' list. It is probable that no speeches of any kind will be delivered in Bibb during the campaign. Bibb is so strongly democratic that it is useless for any other party to make a contest. There are very few populists in Bibb and still fewer white republicans. The registration of negroes is very small. There is no contest for the county officers and the regular democratic nominees will have smooth sailing. The congressional election in November also promises to be very quiet. It is not thought the populists will put out a candidate against the democratic nominee, Hon. C. L. Bartlett.

The Killing of Burns.

The special in The Constitution this morning from Camp Poland of the murder of Private Arthur Burns by Private A. W. Sullivan last night, was the first intimation the people of Macon had of the killing, and it aroused considerable interest. Both parties were members of the Macon volunteers, Captain Sam Hunter commander. Sullivan is a native of Bibb county, a son of a well known farmer and aged resident of the Rutland district, Bibb county. Burns enlisted with the Macon volunteers, but he did not reside in Bibb county. He lived near Eastman. Three Sullivan brothers, all of Bibb county, enlisted in the Macon volunteers. One was discharged on a writ of habeas corpus, sworn out by his mother, who alleged that he was under the army age. A second brother deserted, and the third brother, A. W. Sullivan, remained in the army and killed his tentmate last night.

Members of the Macon volunteers who are in Macon say that in their opinion A. W. Sullivan is mentally unbalanced, and that he should not have been retained in the army. They declare that he is a morphine eater, and to that extent is not responsible for his acts.

This afternoon ex-Second Lieutenant Bob Hazlehurst received a telegram from Captain Hunter to meet the remains of Private Burns in Macon tonight.

President Nisbet's Statement.

At the regular monthly meeting of the board of public school education of Bibb county tonight President R. A. Nisbet made the following statement:

"Before the regular work of the evening is taken up I desire to make a statement to the board regarding my action in refusing to permit Sidney Hatcher to deliver Judge Speer's Battle Abbey address at the closing exercises of our high school in June of this year. As is well known, the relations existing between Judge Speer and myself are unpleasant, and as young Hatcher had already delivered the same speech at the high school celebration of General Lee's birthday, only a short time before, I felt, and still feel, that he should have appreciated my position, as presiding officer at the commencement exercises, and delivered, as he was asked to do, some other selection, the more especially as he admitted that he was equally prepared with another speech which was quite as suitable to the occasion.

"Therefore, when this young man, after learning these facts and my objection, and even after advising with his friends, still insisted on delivering the speech, I conceived that there was a deliberate purpose to mortify me, and for this reason, and acting upon my individual responsibility, I forbade its delivery.

"I did not intend nor desire in the interview published at the time in The Constitution to commit this board, either as a body or individually, to an indorsement of my course in the matter, for I acted on my own motion and without consultation with any member.

"Recognizing that I have friends on this board who are also friends of Judge Speer and recalling to mind the fact that as your president I am discharging a high public trust, I now, after having time for maturer consideration, regret that I did not, even in the very brief space then allowed me, submit to the decision of this board the question as to whether my personal feelings should be considered in determining the matter."

The following resolution was offered by Mr. J. W. Cabaniss, a member of the board:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this board that the statement just made by the president in regard to the Hatcher incident of last June is entirely satisfactory to the board."

The resolution was unanimously adopted on the motion of Mr. Cabaniss.

The following resolution was offered by Vice President T. D. Tinsley and after some discussion was lost:

"Resolved That the enforcement of the rule on vaccination be and is hereby suspended until such time as the city or county is again threatened with the spread of smallpox. This board reaffirms its belief in the efficacy of vaccination and pledges the people to rigidly enforce the rule whenever it is apparent that its enforcement is necessary to the health of the school children or the prevention of the spread of the disease in the community."

Will Be Sent to Asylum.

Dr. J. L. Stokes, a leading dentist of Macon and formerly instructor in dentistry at the Vanderbilt university, was tried by a jury today on a writ of lunacy and adjudged to be a fit subject for the lunatic asylum. The examining doctors were Weaver and Whippler. The investigation was had at the police station house, where Dr. Stokes had been confined since last night.

After the verdict of the jury Dr. Stokes was taken to the insane ward at the county jail to await removal to the asylum at Milledgeville. Dr. Stokes has for some time been a victim of the morphine habit, and, perhaps, cocaine. For several days he has been in a dangerous state and last night he was walking the streets with a double-barreled loaded shotgun hunting for some one he imagined had wronged him. He also had in his possession several pieces of iron which he had wrapped with leather, making a kind of sling shot with which to defend himself. It is believed that with the proper treatment at Milledgeville he will be restored to physical health and mental strength.

Found Insane.

A negro man named Thomas Hinton was tried by a jury today on a writ of lunacy and found to be insane. He had made an attempt to kill the children of his brother and it became necessary to have him sent to the asylum.

In the City Court.

The court docket was taken up today in the city court and a number of cases were disposed of, among them being Sparks versus Baer. This case had not progressed very far before the attorneys for the plaintiff asked to have it dismissed. The most interesting case before the court is that of J. W. Smith, for Robert Smith, versus R. B. Cheeves, a libel suit for slander. Preston & Spinks represent plaintiff and Hardeman, Davis & Turner appear for the defendant.

Wesleyan Will Open.

The fall term of Wesleyan Female college will open on next Wednesday. The indications are the attendance will be the largest in years. President Roberts has been very active and enthusiastic in his efforts since he became the head of the institution.

Newsy Notes.

Mr. L. J. Spinks, Jr., a prominent lawyer of Cedartown, is in Macon on business in the city court. Mr. Spinks is a strong and eloquent speaker. He formerly resided in Macon and his many friends here are giving him cordial welcome on his visit.

Mr. George Willis, of Butler, is a guest of the Brown house.

The remains of Mr. Leo Brown arrived this afternoon from Fort Valley and were carried direct to Wolff cemetery and interred.

Mr. Charley Sloan, of Macon, has gone to Knoxville, Tenn., where, on Wednesday, he will wed Miss Bessie Mine.

A delightful dance was given tonight at Ocmulgee park by the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

Registration for admission to the public schools of Bibb county commenced this morning at the office of Superintendent Abbott. The schools will open on the 26th instant with a large attendance.

The directors of the chamber of commerce will hold an important meeting tomorrow evenin.

Mrs. N. L. Barbrey, librarian of the Macon public library, is quite unwell. Her many friends hope for her speedy recovery.

Mr. Clem Phillip has gone north on a business trip.

Mr. Ed Racine, the popular clerk of the Hotel Lanier, has returned from Michigan, where he went to see a brother who has been very ill.

Professor Rounds, of Card's orchestra, has gone to Germany to take a three years' course in music.

The City of Macon is expected to reach here Wednesday on the return trip up the Ocmulgee river from Brunswick. The boat has aboard a large cargo. The City of Macon is proving to be a successful enterprise.

Senator Bacon returned from Washington today, where he has been to see the war department about mustering out the Georgia regiments.

INDORSED POPULIST TICKET.

Republicans of Appling County Carry Out Their Part of the Deal.

Baxley, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—Republicans met here en masse and indorsed the populist ticket for county officers. A small minority declared they will not be bound by what was done. Still, with a solid negro vote to back them, the populists feel very much encouraged.

They indorsed the candidacy of Wilkinson for congress. He had declined to address them today.

As usual, the democrats will carry the respectable negro vote; the others they do not wish at any price. Count Appling county among the Candler counties of Georgia.

Talbot Court Convenes.

Talbotton, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—The September term of Talbot superior court convened here today, Judge W. B. Butt presiding, with Solicitor General T. Price Gilbert in charge of his department. Court being organized, the judge delivered a strong and comprehensive charge to the grand jury. Court will hold two weeks. The first week will be devoted to civil business, among the visiting lawyers are J. H. Worrill, C. J. Thornton, Judge J. H. Martin, Judge J. T. Willis, of Columbus; Colonel W. S. Wallace, of Butler; M. D. Womble and W. H. Walker, of Thomaston.

Hon. W. C. Adamson and Senator Clay addressed the citizens at the noon recess today on current issues.

The Ladies' Foreign Missionary Society for the Columbus district has just closed its conference at the Methodist church of this place.

Refused the Injunction.

Brunswick, Ga., September 12.—(Special.) Judge Sweat held court here today in chambers and rendered a decision refusing an injunction against Marshal Beach restraining him from selling the Oglethorpe hotel for taxes. The city has a claim for several thousand dollars against the property which the owners deny the legality of, owing to a contract made with the city at the time the hotel was built.

The owners will carry the case to the supreme court.

Tomorrow Judge Sweat will hear a motion for new trial in the arson case of the Southern Railroad vs. Carter. This is the case recently tried at Jesup, which created such widespread interest and resulted in conviction of the defendant.

The North Carolina volunteers leave tonight for Raleigh.

Revival Meeting in Norcross.

Norcross, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—A successful series of revival meetings has closed at the Baptist church at this place. Through the efforts of the pastor, Rev. T. T. Twitty, the valuable services of Rev. Cawthern, of Atlanta, were obtained, whose preaching had a wonderful effect. At each service the church was crowded.

GAVE A BLOW AT THE DISPENSARY

Center Baptist Church Withdraws It Fellowship.

FROM THE ATHENS CHURCH

Because Latter Recognized Macon Johnson as a Member.

HE IS MANAGER OF THE DISPENSARY

Athens Church Will Defend Its Position, Maintaining That Dispensary Checks Liquor Traffic.

Athens, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—The Baptist church of Center, a town stationed in Clarke county about five miles from Athens, has withdrawn fellowship from the First Baptist church of Athens. And following this action will come an interesting discussion in Baptist circles relative to the sale of whisky at the Athens dispensary.

The action of the Center Baptist church, as communicated to the First Baptist church of this city, is as follows:

"Center, Ga.—To the Brethren First Baptist Church, Athens, Ga.—Dear Brethren: We have this day withdrawn fellowship from your church on the ground that in our opinion you are engaged in furthering the cause of intemperance by indorsing one of your members in the sale of intoxicating liquors in the city of Athens.

"By order of the church, in conference July 22, 1898.

"M. V. B. LANGFORD, Moderator.

"J. M. ROGERS, C. C."

The lick made by the above resolutions is at Mr. Macon C. Johnson, the manager of the Athens dispensary, who is a member of the First Baptist church of this city.

Under the customs of the church, the First Baptist church will have to defend its position at the meeting of the Sarepta Baptist convention which convenes at Cloud Creek church on the 20th instant. It will rest with that association to say whether or not the position of the Center church is well taken.

The First Baptist church will defend its position. It will take the ground that the Athens dispensary is an organized effort on the part of the people to regulate the sale of liquor; that it has been established by law, and is run by the people of the county; that some one has to be manager, and that it is better to have a sober, upright, Christian man as manager than to have a man of other characteristics. The church will stand by Manager Johnson, and if the association does not indorse its stand, then it will get out of the association.

The discussion of this question at the session of the Sarepta association next week will be one of rare interest, as it will bring up the dispensary question in an entirely new light, and will tend to establish whether or not it has any religious status. The discussion promises to be one of the rarest interest.

The Athens dispensary was established in 1891 as a compromise between barrooms and prohibition. It was advocated by the prohibitionists here, who saw that straight prohibition could not win in the election, and who adopted this measure in order to defeat barrooms.

In its management the very best element of citizenship has participated from its very incipiency, as the commissioners have been on its commission, and the idea has been that the better the men in charge, the better would be the regulation of the liquor traffic in Clarke county.

The people having anything to do with its management has been discussed and criticized, but this is the first direct movement to establish the religious status of the dispensary, if indeed it has any such status.

The present dispensary commission is made up of Messrs. H. R. Palmer, G. H. Huime and J. N. Webb. Mr. Palmer is a Presbyterian, Mr. Huime a Baptist and Mr. Webb a Methodist. Mr. M. C. Johnson, the manager, is a Baptist, and Mr. A. L. King, the assistant manager, is a Methodist. All of these men are of high character, and are prominent citizens.

In fact, the prohibitionists who framed this dispensary bill insisted all the while that the very best men to be obtained in the community be put in charge of the dispensary, and it is due more to this practice than anything else that the dispensary in Clarke county has succeeded so well as a solution of the liquor problem.

Wants Watson to Defend Him.

Columbus, Ga., September 12.—The family and friends of W. H. Bagley, the ex-nominee of the populist party in Chattahoochee county for the legislature, and who is to be tried for murder, are making an effort to induce Hon. Thomas E. Watson to enter the case. They have communicated with him, but as yet no arrangements have been made. If they fail, it will be because they will not make financial arrangements that will be satisfactory to the Thomson man. He wants $500 down before entering the case.

It is understood the populists of Chattahoochee may raise a purse to defend Mr. Bagley. Several attorneys have been employed already for the defense.

The board of health held a meeting this afternoon to discuss the advisability of instituting a quarantine against points infected with yellow fever. It was decided that no necessity for quarantining now existed, and accordingly no action was taken.

Two Famous Misers.

From The Outlook.

Of William and John Scott, afterward Lord Stowell and Lord Eldon, Lord John Russell used to tell with infinite zest a story which he declared to be highly characteristic of the methods by which they made their fortunes and position. When they were young men at the bar, having had a stroke of professional luck, they determined to celebrate the occasion by having a dinner at the tavern and going to the play. When it was time to call for the reckoning William Scott dropped a guinea. He and his brother searched for it in vain, and came to the conclusion that it had fallen between the boards of the uncarpeted floor.

"This is a bad job," said William. "We must give up the play."

"Stop a bit," said John. "I know a trick worth two of that," and called the waitress.

"Betty," said he, "we've dropped two guineas. See if you can find them." Betty went down on her hands and knees, and found the one guinea, which had rolled under the fender.

"That's a very good girl, Betty," said John Scott, pocketing the coin, "and when you find the other you can keep it for your trouble." And the prudent brothers went with light hearts to the play, and so eventually to the bench and the woolsack.

He Was a Regular.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Blair, a regular, said to be of the Seventeenth, was shot through the groin at El Caney, July 1st. Two wounded men of the Seventy-first New York fell beside him in worse shape than he. They could not move. He could a little.

A Spanish sharpshooter on their right had the range of them as they lay there, their comrades having pushed on. Although down, the three men were his target.

"Spit!" and one of the bullets cut a lock of hair from Blair's forehead.

"Spit!" again, and one of the New Yorkers winced as his shoulder was cut.

Blair for a time could not locate the fellow, but finally discovered him 300 yards distant up a tree. He was incautious and displayed himself in taking aim. Blair had his gun beside him, and with one shot brought him down.

Then, wounded in the groin as he was, he crawled 900 feet to his enemy to get his canteen of water and 900 feet back, not touching it himself, and poured it down the throats of the two New Yorkers.

He died holding the drink to the lips of one of them. His only remark as to his journey was:

"I'm a regular. You fellows have homes."

One of the New Yorkers survived to return home and tell the story of this hero's end.

BURDEN'S BODY IS MISSING

INVESTIGATION BALKED IN A MYSTERIOUS FASHION.

Either Lynched Negro's Friends Carry Him Off for Burial or Whites Secrete the Remains.

Griffin, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—The investigation of the Burden lynching, which was to have been set on foot today by the coroner, has been balked by the mysterious disappearance of the corpse of George Burden. There are two theories to account for this circumstance. One is that the friends of the negro have taken his body away to give it burial, and the other and more probable one is that those who accomplished the deed have secreted the remains, with the intention of destroying an important link in the chain of evidence against themselves.

Burden is the black fiend who attempted an assault upon Mrs. Wilbur Coggins, in the western part of this county, last Friday afternoon, and was lynched Sunday morning just before day.

Coroner Williams was notified yesterday of the killing and went out to hold an inquest, but when he arrived at the scene the corpse was not to be found. The coroner says he found a large number of people who saw the body as it was lying in the water yesterday disemboweled, riddled with bullets and fastened to a heavy stone, but it cannot be found today.

Burden's father swore Sunday that he would have revenge for the death of his son, and attempted to incite his race to a conflict with the whites, but his efforts proved futile and the excitement over the affair has about subsided.

NORTH CAROLINA POLITICS

REPUBLICANS CIRCULATING REPORT TO SOLIDIFY NEGROES.

Say Democrats Are Trying To Get Law Passed by Legislature Disfranchising the Black Man.

Raleigh, N. C., September 12.—(Special.)—There is considerable talk about the new election law and the allegation has been made that it requires the officials of a county to appoint as election registrars the persons nominated by the chairmen of three political parties, each naming men of his particular party. This is inaccurate, as the law does not require any political party to make recommendations or nominations for registrars. Two years ago there was such a requirement.

The republicans are widely circulating a statement that there is a democratic plan to have the legislature enact an election law which will disfranchise the negro. Never was there a greater error. The constitution gives the legislature no power to in any way may infringe upon the right of suffrage. The legislature cannot disfranchise. The people by vote can alone change the constitution.

Senator Butler will this week be largely in the public eye again. He will be here and the question is what will be his attitude on the question of fusion. He has declared with great vehemence that he was unalterably opposed to anything but a middle-of-the-road policy. Now the other populist leaders in this state have decided on fusion. Populists who claim to know the senator thoroughly stated three weeks ago that he would "kick a little and then fall in line." It appears that they are correct and that he will take an active part in the canvass, even going so far as to notify the populist state chairman, Cyrus Thompson, as to arranging some appointments. There are some populists and many republicans who wish the senator would not speak at all, as they fear some awkward complications. The fight has aroused bitter enemies. All the populist element which is in control hates him and actually speaks of his as "dead." It remains to be seen whether he will not quickly adapt himself to the exigencies of the situation and again assume the control of the populist party in North Carolina, which was until last year so absolute and complete. His fight against Senator Pritchard was the cause of the cabal against him and also of his downfall. Republican State Chairman Hatton says his calculation is that the fusion majority in November will be 40,000. He is traveling almost constantly, trying to arrange fusion in the various counties where there are hitches in the arrangements. He is also devoting himself to the task of harmonizing the discordant republican elements in the eighth congressional district so as to have everything solid for R. Z. Linney there. The death of J. O. Wilcox, the nominee of the bolting republicans, has perhaps cleared the situation somewhat for Linney. Chairman Hatton hopes to prevent the bolters from making another nomination and to quiet the feeling against Linney.

In the fifth congressional district there is no doubt that Spencer B. Adams, the republican nominee, will get the populist indorsement, which was promised weeks ago. There is also no doubt that the populists in effect dictated Adams's nomination by the republicans. In fact the latter say as much. They also say with equal frankness that they dictated the populist nomination of J. J. Jenkins for congress in this (the fourth) district. The republican district chairman says the nomination of Jenkins is entirely satisfactory to the republicans, who had sworn they would not support Congressman Strowd for re-election, who took strong measures to prevent his renomination. The republican convention meets here next week to indorse Jenkins. It will be a mere matter of form. Strowd is very sorrowful at his defeat. He begged the delegation from his own county to stand by him, but his plea fell on many deaf ears. There is considerable curiosity as to who will be the democratic nominee for congress in the fourth district. So far Ed Chambers Smith is the only man mentioned. He desires the nomination. He was for two years democratic state chairman and a few years ago was very prominent in the free silver movement, of which by the way, not one word is heard in the campaign in North Carolina this year.

The democratic campaign is conducted mainly along the color line and not in twenty years has there been so vigorous a fight. Day by day it gets hotter and in scores of ways, by speeches and newspaper articles and posters and pictorially, it is put before the public.

Frazier Was Released.

Americus, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—Dink Frazier, the farmer who shot and instantly killed Charles Fuller, near Americus, last Wednesday, walked in this morning and surrendered himself to the sheriff. No warrant for Frazier had been issued, and as relatives are dead, the man positively refused to prosecute the case. The prisoner was released, after being held in custody eight hours. Frazier claims he shot Fuller in self-defense, and will again surrender whenever wanted.

Some great minds have some small thoughts.

Some Women Doubt

Many women think the bearing of children is a necessary period of great pain and distress. They doubt whether any medicine can relieve their sufferings. Well may they hesitate about taking those injurious internal mixtures so widely sold. But they may place implicit faith in

MOTHER'S FRIEND

which is a softening, relaxing and soothing liniment for external use. Doubting women should get a bottle at the drug store for $1, and test it. There is no possibility of its doing harm, and there is every likelihood of its saving them many hours of pain.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

SAVANNAH ON THE CIGARETTE HABIT

The Grand Jury Indicts Prominent Business Firms

FOR SELLING TO THE KIDS

Has Been Easy Matter for Savannah Boys To Get a Smoke.

GREEKS SOLD CIGARETTES TWO FOR A CENT

Grand Jury Determined To Enforce the Law and Stop the Evil if Possible.

Savannah, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—Six Savannah firms, some of them among the foremost druggists in the city, were indicted by the grand jury this afternoon for selling cigarettes to minors. They are: J. M. Solomons, J. A. Mays, W. B. Adams, Walter D. Jones, C. Velossappaulos, and one other.

The matter came up because of the recent shooting of a young boy by another, both of whom were in a Greek fruit dealer's stand for the purpose of securing cigarettes.

Some fifteen or twenty boys were summoned before the grand jury and questioned as to their purchases of cigarettes. They answered all questions, and besides getting the Greek fruit dealer, Velossappaulos, it was found necessary to indict the druggists, who are among the most prominent men of the city.

It has never been a difficult matter for a minor to secure cigarettes here, and as a matter of fact, he could secure them at all times from almost any place. Minors are also sold liquors on all occasions, and much trouble has grown out of this fact.

The grand jury took the matter up of its own motion, and will continue the investigation of the sale of cigarettes to minors, which is contrary to the provisions of a state law recently passed by the legislature. The cigarette evil has been one that has enslaved many of the young boys of this city, especially on account of the fact that they are sold by the Greek fruit dealers at two for a cent. The boys can get a cent when they cannot get any more, and that gives them a starter on the habit. The crusade against the cigarette habit has stirred things up, and it is likely other cases will be made.

BROOKS COUNTY TO VOTE.

Petition Being Signed for a Prohibition Election.

Quitman, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—Brooks county is thoroughly stirred on the question of prohibition and a local option election will be held here in the near future. Rev. J. W. Lee, of North Carolina, the noted temperance evangelist, who figured so conspicuously in the elections in Randolph and Sumter counties in Georgia, and Hamilton county in Florida, has been here for the past ten days carrying on a tent meeting and running a crusade in favor of prohibition. He came here under the combined auspices of the Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian churches of the city and his work has been nothing short of phenomenal. His audiences has recorded the high water mark in audiences for any kind in the county. His tent has a seating capacity of 5,000 and each meeting for the past week it has been filled to its utmost. The audiences which greet him come not only from the town, but from the country for a radius of fifteen miles around, and by his logic and eloquence he holds their attention for hours at a time.

Mr. Lee is a powerful speaker and his lectures and sermons on the ravishes of rum and the curse of the open saloon have aroused and had a wonderful effect on the people of the county. The legal requirement to order an election on the whisky question in this county is 250 qualified voters. This number he secured the first opportunity given and now has on his petition more than 500 names of legal qualified voters. Brooks county has always been considered safely in the wet column, but today there is hardly a man who does not place it in the list of drys, and there can be no doubt but if the election was held tomorrow that whisky would be voted out.

Mr. Lee is a native Irishman and his eloquence and earnestness impress the people. He will remain here another week and then goes to take up the same work in Thomas county. He will go to Bibb county in the near future and will be in Fulton during the fall. He says he intends drying the state of Georgia.

THERE WAS NO ONE THERE.

Candidate Hogan Meets with a Frosty Reception in Milledgeville.

Milledgeville, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—As was announced in Sunday's Constitution, Hon. J. R. Hogan, the populists' gubernatorial candidate, came to Milledgeville this morning to speak, but when he reached the courthouse there was not as many as a corporal's guard to hear him. This was quite a bitter pill for him, as he counted on Baldwin county as one of his strongest strongholds in the state. When it was found that the politician from Agnes, Ga., did not have an audience, a caucus was held by the third party leaders of the county and vicinity, with Mr. Hogan, and it was decided that they would end their campaign at Milledgeville with speeches from Hons. Thomas E. Watson, J. K. Hines and J. R. Hogan. It was quite noticeable that no colored people were in reach of the populists. They were counting on the negroes. This is quite a triumph for the democrats.

When Ole Hansen Was Drunk.

From The Denver Times.

Ole Hansen was a witness in one of the justice courts the other day. He was called as an expert on the subject of intoxication. The side he testified for claimed that a man was not drunk when he was able to walk along. He was put on the stand and the attorney began the examination.

"Were you ever intoxicated, Mr. Hansen?"

"Yo mean vas aye efer inside of gute big yag?"

"Yes, if that is your style of expressing it."

"Yo bate yore life, gute many tems."

"Cite one instance when you believed yourself to be really drunk."

"Val es var von tem aye was drivin' home to mae ranch an von of te lines vat aye var drivin' met drop out of mae hand an' down on te ground. Aye stop mae horses right vay and jump out of vagon to pick et oop, bet van aye got down on te ground aye finden out det aye could not tal line vat drop from te section line. Ven feller getten gute yolly yag lak das on hessal aye would say hae var poorty drunk."

The argument convinced the court.

Still Looking for His Boy.

Brunswick, Ga., September 12.—(Special.) Postmaster Symons is today informed that pieces of wreckage from the schooner John H. Platte have been seen. He is hoping to find some traces of his lost boy, who was a passenger on the ill-fated vessel, and will not give up as long as any chance remains for some evidences of him to be found. Brunswick feels very deeply for Mr. Symons in his distress.

Marion Harland . . .
Coffee Pots . . . . . .
Are Justly Famous.

If you have good coffee use it for your coffee making.

See our new line of Housefurnishing Goods. We want you to visit our store.

ANDERSON HARDWARE CO.,
60 Peachtree—57 North Broad.



JUST RECEIVED

FRESH CEREALS FROM NEW CROP GRAIN.

Quaker Oats, 2-lb. packages	12½c
Rolled Avena, 2-lb. packages	12½c
Victor Rolled Oats, 2-lb. packages	12½c
Nudavene Flakes, 2-lb. packages	8c
Schumaker's Steel Cut Oat Meal, 2-lb. packages	8c
North Star Steel Cut Oat Meal, 2-lb. packages	12½c
Pettijohn Breakfast Food, 2-lb packages	10c
Schumaker's Cracked wheat, 2-lb. packages	12½c
Schumaker's Rolled Wheat, 2-lb. packages	12½c
Schumaker's White Wheat Graham, 10-lb. packages	40c
Schumaker's White Wheat Graham, 5-lb. packages	20c
Schumaker's Rye Flour, 5-lb. packages	20c
Schumaker's Grains of Gold, 5-lb. packages	20c
Schumaker's Grains of Gold, 2-lb. packages	10c
White Wheat Graham Flour, 24-lb. sacks	80c

A. W. PARLINGER.
Wholesale and Retail, 321-323 Peachtree.

WILL WAR COME? IS THE QUESTION

Continued from First Page.

Pennsylvania troops proceeded to establish a new outpost. The Filipinos objected and nearly precipitated hostilities, ordering the Americans to withdraw in twenty minutes. They issued ammunition and intercepted the American re-enforcements. Finally General Hale ordered all the Pennsylvani to advance, and the rebels withdrew.

The local governor has explained that the incident was a complete mistake, and has repudiated his subordinate's action.

Aguinaldo declared to their correspondent that the Filipino who made the trouble merely pretended to be an officer, and was entirely unconnected with the insurgent army. Aguinaldo complained that the Spaniards were "disseminating false reports for the purpose of fomenting antagonism between the Filipinos and the Americans."

The whole interview conveyed the impression that Aguinaldo desires absolute independence, regarding of the mission Americans here as accomplished, and expects their withdrawal, "just as the French with LaFayette withdrew after helping the Americans in the war of independence, a war of humanity."

Just now Aguinaldo maintains the role of extreme friendship.

Calls for Protection of Spaniards.

Madrid, September 12.—The French ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon, who has been acting for Spain in the peace negotiations, has cabled to the government here the American reply to the Spanish not protesting against hostilities upon the part of the insurgents in the Philippine islands, in spite of the peace protocol. The United States promises to send envoys to induce the Tagalocs to respect the suspension of hostilities and to prevent vessels leaving Manila with insurgents having the intention of propagating the insurrection in other islands.

Silence Observed in Washington.

Washington, September 12.—The Madrid dispatch in regard to the American reply to the Spanish note protesting against hostilities on the part of the insurgents of the Philippine islands, was shown to the first secretary of the French embassy. He said that Ambassador Cambon had been absent from Washington several weeks, and the reply was not sent by him personally. If such a reply had been made, it would have gone through the hands of the first secretary, but he declined positively to say whether or not he had forwarded a message of such a character.

The officials of the state department also refused to make knows the nature of the communications exchanged between the two governments regarding this matter. It is known, however, that in response to urgent appeals from the Spanish government to protect the Spaniards living in the Philippines from the insurgents during the continuance of the truce now in force, General Otis was instructed to use his influence with the insurgent leaders to cause them to stop active hostilities for the time. Touching the departure from Manila of insurgent parties on ships to carry the revolution among tht other islands of the group, it is learned that no such expeditions have been sent out since the signature of the protocol, and the incident which formed the basis of the Spanish representations on the subject happened some time ago, when it was warranted.

Ex-Minister Denby Talks.

Mr. Charles Denby, former minister of the United States to China, arrived here today from Peking, and in the afternoon paid his respects to the president. On leaving the white houses Mr. Denby, in answer to inquiries, said that in his judgment the United States should retain permanent possession of all, or practically all of the Philippine islands.

Mr. Denby thought that the eastern question had been practically settled, for the present at least.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

African elephants can climb mountains with remarkable ease.

Labor unions have been introduced into Japan with considerable success.

The loftiest cliff on the coast of England is Beachy Head, the height of which is 564 feet.

The use of cocaine to produce local insensibility is forbidden in Turkey on religious grounds.

The Riesengabirge, or Giant mountains of Germany, are to be covered with a network of electric railways.

A jury in Mexico consists of nine men. A majority makes the verdict. If the nine are unanimous there is no appeal.

The highest masts of sailing vessels are from 160 to 180 feet high, and spread from 60,000 to 100,000 square feet of canvas.

Of the thirty-eight sultans who have ruled the Ottoman empire since the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks thirty-four have died violent deaths.

The list of postoffices in the United States now includes Hobson, Va.; Sigsbee, Ark.; Dewey, N. C.; Sampson, Fla., and Manila, Ky.

Lieutenant Yates, of the Third Lanark volunteers, the winner of the queen's prize at Bisley, is forty-three years old, a teetotaler, a non-smoker and a cork manufacturer.

If a pair of herrings could be left to breed and multiply undisturbed for a period of twenty years they would yield an amount of fish equal in bulk to the globe on which we live.

It is proposed to call Cliff Green, England, where Keats wrote "Lamia," "Keats Green." The cottage which he occupied has been cleared away, but a Keats memorial is planned.

Boothbay Hasbor, Me., reports "another sea serpent," with head as big as a fish barrel and of size and shape and motion that puzzled the experts. No fins, flippers or tail had this latest marine monster.

Lord Esme Gordon, brother and heir apparent of the marquis of Huntly, has been fined in the Maidenhead police court for assaulting a truckman and for using obscene language to a policeman.

In a plea for preservation of Blackmore's Lynton and Lynmouth district, in Devonshire, from railroads, The Westminster Gazette asserts that not long ago fifty-two artists were counted at work in the space of one mile.

Fair-haired people are said to be becoming less numerous than formerly. The ancient Hebrews were a fair-haired race; now they are, with few exceptions, dark. So it is in a lesser degree with the Irish, among whom 150 years ago a dark-haired person was almost unknown.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

One-half the world wonders why the other half lives.

The silent watches of the night are those we forget to wind.

After the field is plowed, then comes the harrowing details.

A man is indeed ignorant if ignorant of the fact that he is ignorant.

Nothing takes the conceit out of a man like being beat at his own game.

The spruce American tars pine for opportunities to pitch into the Spaniards.

The clergyman doesn't object to a young man's ringing a bicycle belle in church.

An old bachelor says that love is the sugar-coating on the bitter pill of matrimony.

You can sometimes judge a man's ability by the number of relatives he has to support.

The man who can accurately describe a woman's dress made a mistake in not being born a dressmaker.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills

Must Bear Signature of Brent Good

SEE GENUINE WRAPPER.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.

Price 25 Cents | Purely Vegetable. Brent Good

SEE GENUINE WRAPPER.

"PRINTED ON RED PAPER."

Physicians Baffled

How often this is true! How very many times we hear of stubborn, chronic, long lingering diseases—bad cases which numerous doctors have treated and failed to cure!

The poor sufferer lives on in pain, or perhaps dies just when he or she should be in the very prime of life.

But no weak man or suffering woman should lose hope, no matter how many times they have been disappointed, if they have not tried the new, scientific, up-to-date treatment of DR. HATHAWAY & CO. No physician or medical institution in the United States are better prepared to combat and conquer disease than these well-known and popular experts. They have the education, the experience, the skill and the scientific equipments essential to the successful treatment of the worst cases that afflict the human body. All they ask is a fair trial to convince the most skeptical.



Their patients are among our best citizens of every vocation in life, and their remarkable cures have carried sunshine and happiness into thousands of Southern homes.

Among the diseases coming within their specialty are Varicocele, Stricture, Syphilis, Lost Manhood, and all Private and Venereal Diseases and Weakness of Men; Heart, Lung, Liver, Stomach, Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases; Catarrh, Rheumatism, Rupture, Piles, Fistula, Blood and Skin Diseases; Female Weaknesses and all diseases peculiar to Women.

Perfect cures legally guaranteed. Consultation and medical advice free and strictly private. Office hours 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 6 and 7 to 8 p. m. Sundays 1 to 10.

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ATLANTA, GA., September 13, 1898.

A Significant Cartoon.

The cartoon appearing in The New York Herald, of Saturday last, labeled "Are there not some things worse than the bad dollar?" suggests a significant trend of thought.

The New York Herald has always been extremely conservative on the side of the moneyed interests, and has taken but very little stock in the popular agrarian movements occurring within the United States. During the rise and continuance of the silver discussion, The Herald has done its part in standing by those who upheld the gold interest. In doing so, however, The Herald is not to be accused of any wrong meaning, but simply of a mistake in policy and of having chosen bad bed fellows. It has always been well known that the origin of the gold movement came from the shoddy bond holders of 1865, who, having fleeced their government in the name of patriotism, still used that conjuring word to fleece the people at large out of their hard earnings and to double the value of bonds which they had purchased at a heavy discount. They were willing to trade upon the necessities of the government in time of war, and equally ready to prostitute the name of patriotism in time of peace. From their efforts to double the value of bonds, they were lead on to that other effort to displace all the remaining forms of money by the sole use of the gold standard. In this way, the shylock interests of Europe and the shoddy interests of the United States became combined, and it is this double conspiracy against the welfare of the nation which has throttled its legislation ever since.

What was more natural, therefore, than when another war began, these people should be in the midst of the place where contracts were to be let, and where money was to be coined out of the blood and suffering of the men at the front?

The Herald, therefore, in acknowledging that there are some things "worse than Bryanism," simply lifts the cover off the condition of things which have existed ever since the late civil war between the states. The men who make money out of the suffering of our soldiers at the front are the same people who have made money out of the suffering of the people during the last thirty years; and it is out of their oppressions that the necessity for "Bryanism" has grown.

The Constitution welcomes this little ray of light which has been let in upon the leading journal of the United States, and hopes that as it is beginning to see things dimly, even as though through a glass, it should continue in the work until it shall ally itself with the cause of the people, whether that be known by the name of "Bryanism" or any other designation.

The Republican Mystery.

There is a new turn in the proposed investigation of the war department by a board appointed by the president. The legality of such a board is called in question by no less a person than ex-Senator Manderson, who denounces the whole project as absurd. Mr. Manderson is a good lawyer, and his objections seem to have a solid basis. It is said that he put a large flea in the president's ear in regard to the matter, informing that functionary that the proposed investigation is practically a usurpation of the powers of congress; that if the president proposes to investigate the conduct of the war, he is investigating himself as commander in chief of the army and navy, which is ridiculous and out of the question; that such an inquiry would fall to the ground of its own weight, since there is no way to make it a lawful and thorough investigation such as the public disgust and indignation demand; and that the clamor which would follow such an investigation would be worse than the clamor which has been urging the president to take prompt and definite action.

It is worthy of remark that those republican newspapers which have clamored loudest against the abuses of Alger have not urged the president to act upon any extra-legal investigation. They have advised him to take a shorter cut to the public approval; without exception they have demanded the removal of Alger. With one accord they have demanded of the president that he unload Alger. They say, in effect, that there is no need of investigation. It is precisely at this point that the president halts and hesitates. The mysterious hold that Alger has on him is stronger than his prudence.

Just what that hold is, nobody seems to know. The shrewd republican politicians were startled when Alger was appointed secretary of war; they were more than amazed when they discovered that Alger was to remain in control of the affairs of the department after war was declared with Spain; and they cannot understand why the president, at a very critical political moment calmly assumes responsibility for the cruel and murderous results of Alger's blunders, and insists on retaining him in office. It is a strikingly curious situation.

Practically the secretary of war has charge of the army, and it was not a very high compliment to that branch of the service to appoint a man whose war record is dishonorable. The court martial that investigated the charges against Alger during the civil war found that his conduct justified his dismissal from the army. He resigned in time to evade the sentence; but the finding of the courtmartial stands black against him. His incompetency made him conspicuous in the sixties and it makes him conspicuous now. But in spite of his record, in spite of the horrifying facts that have been dragged to light by army men and by the newspapers, the president clings to him and shields him and appears to believe in him. The republican newspapers rage in vain. The more they denounce Alger, the closer the president sticks to him. By his attitude he seems to say, "If he goes down, we will go together."

And somewhere near at hand, with the nimbus of a sound money saint lighting up his features, Hanna stands with a seven-inch smile of approval.

Senator Foraker and the Cubans.

Those newspapers and people who are leading in the movement that has as its purpose the building up of public opinion against the Cubans, have resorted to many devices in their endeavors to carry their point, even going so far as to openly misrepresent the attitude of public men on what has become a most important question.

It is important particularly because it will devolve upon congress to provide a temporary government for Cuba and to say how long that government shall be permanent; whether the Cubans who have struggled so gallantly for their freedom are to have it, or are to be deprived of that freedom through the machinations of those who would have this government step in and take Cuba unto itself.

That the ultimate fate of Cuba should be annexation to this country all true friends of the isle and of the inhabitants thereof will agree. But that this country having gone to war with Spain to free Cuba from the yoke that has for so many years galled her so heavily—having entered upon this war through the highest feelings of humanity—should turn around and gobble up the island, putting itself in the attitude of simply fighting Spain in order to be able to step into her shoes, must be abhorrent to every man in whose heart there is justice and love for liberty.

When, therefore, they see what can scarcely be called anything else than a conspiracy whose object is to belittle the Cubans in the eyes of the world for the evident purpose of giving color to the scheme to gobble up the island it is natural for those who love right and justice to rebel. It is not only natural that their sense of justice should be shocked, but it is natural that they should, with all their might, resent such a movement to put a stigma upon the good reputation of this nation.

In their effort to give strength to their contention that the Cubans have been proven unfit for self-government, these anti-Cubans have endeavored to create the impression that most, if not all of those who favored recognition of the Cuban republic in congress, have been converted to a contrary way of thinking. It is true that there may be a few men who, taking their opinions at second hand, have allowed themselves to be fooled by the showing made by these conspirators in the press and out of it; but no man whose advocacy of recognition was the result of a study of the subject has changed. This clamor against the Cubans ought to fool nobody, and has fooled very few.

It was announced with a blare of trumpets a few days ago that Senator Foraker, of Ohio, had declared that he was wrong in advocating recognition, and that he, too, had been converted to the anti-Cuban way of thinking. This would have been important, if true, for the senator from Ohio had made a close study of the conditions in Cuba and had been, in consequence, one of the strongest supporters of recognition upon the floor of the senate. But this announcement, like others, turns out to have been absolutely untrue. In a talk with The Constitution's Washington correspondent, Senator Foraker shows that not only has he not had occasion to change his mind, but that he is more strongly convinced than ever that the proper solution of the Cuban complications is the recognition of the Cuban republic, this government giving it as long as necessary a strong sustaining hand.

This does not mean that we should rob the Cubans of the liberty for which they have fought through all these years. It does mean our help and our sympathy; and it would result beyond question in the success of that infant government, and in the building up of such relations of friendship as would in the end lead to the joining of our common interests.

Senator Foraker has given his views at some length. He has traced the growth of the anti-Cuban talk from the time when it was first heard. Curiously enough, that was just the time when the heat of the Cuban sun, combined with the intensity of Cuban fever and crossed with the good American malady of gout, had conspired to melt the backbone of the three-hundred-and-ten-pound American fighter who was the nominal head of the American forces. As that backbone melted, telegrams talking of retreat began pouring in upon Washington. One reason for such retreat kept prominent in those dispatches was the failure of Garcia and his men to head off Pando, who had, according to these advices from the front, got into Santiago with several thousand Spanish reserves.

The American commander complained of the dereliction of the Cuban general and his men, and then and there they were branded as cowards. It turned out, of course, that Pando never did get into Santiago; that, indeed, he was not near there; but the dispatches hurled at the head of Garcia were never recalled, and on every possible occasion they have been repeated.

The men who came in actual contact with the Cuban soldiers bear testimony to their bravery and good conduct. Even those who sneer loudest at the poor apparel of those soldiers have borne witness to the strength of the men at the head of their movement—Gomez and Maceo, Garcia and the rest. As Senator Foraker points out, these are men of high class, men of ability, men of patriotism. We have no more right to charge them with incompetency to provide a stable government that have the Cubans to charge President McKinley and the generals of the army with the acts of ghouls among the volunteers who robbed graves in Virginia, or of the hoodlums who were sent to Santiago to do guard duty and who were guilty of about all the crimes that can be charged up against man.

The anti-Cuban howlers have howled themselves out of court. They have been so loud in their claims and so general in their misrepresentations that the transparency of their case has revealed itself to the world. There will doubtless be a strong effort on the part of these people to make congress enter upon a scheme of wholesale robbery with regard to Cuba, but although it is evident that this conspiracy is strong in administration circles and has many supporters among the republican leaders of congress, we do not believe they can succeed. Theirs is too unholy a cause for even the republican majority to father.

The Real Trouble.

It is gratifying to note that the republican newspapers, since the close of the war with Spain, have not given themselves to the spasms of partisanship. It would be still more gratifying if this praiseworthy abstention could be traced to a desire to avoid high-pressure politics, or if it could be taken as the result of a worthy impulse of patriotism.

It is to be feared, however, that neither the desire nor the impulse referred to are responsible for the retiring disposition of the republican brethren so far as partisan politics are concerned. Truth to tell, they have on hand some very aggravating problems of their own, the settlement of which is sure to involve some serious heart-burnings; and they will be fortunate, indeed, if dangerous exposures are avoided. Hannaism, which is responsible for Algerism, which may be a very good thing when a hotly-contested campaign is on foot; but in the business of managing the affairs of the country, whether in peace or war, it takes a sinister aspect and is an element of danger to the party that gives it hospitable entertainment.

The experience of parties runs parallel to that of individuals. In the long run reckless selfishness and high-handed disregard of public opinion are sure to defeat themselves. The brethren who are now crying aloud for emancipation of Algerism simply have the wrong sow by the ear. The are mistaking an effect for a cause. Algerism is merely one of the miserable outputs of Hannaism. It is a little more disgraceful than usual, but this is mainly because its performances have mainly been of a public nature. What has been going on behind the scenes is far worse; and it would be dangerous, indeed, if the people did not have ample opportunity and a keen desire to rid the country of such manifestations.

The end of Hannaism has not come, but it will come, and in such a shape that it will be many years before there can be found in the whole country another schemer bold enough to tie the fortunes of the republic to the wheels of a private syndicate. In gorging itself the cormorant not only sickens itself, but shocks and disgusts spectators, and what is true in nature is true in politics. The public patience is strong, but the public conscience is keen; and we shall shortly see in this country a revolt against Hannaism and all it stands for; and the dimensions of this revolt for years to come will be a guide and a warning to those who represent the people.

The republican editors are engaged in shifting the responsibility of Algerism to Mr. McKinley's shoulders. If it pleases them to do so, well and good. But as Algerism is simply the result of Hannaism, and as Hannaism has seized and confiscated whatever conscience the republican party may have had, these editors will find that the people desire to take part in the shifting process. We have believed, and we believe now, strongly in the good intentions of the president and in his honesty; but these qualities and qualifications in one man are powerless to resist the loud and noisome demands of Hannaism.

Mr. McKinley is a capable man. Left to himself, he would make the country a fairly good president; not a brilliant one, but an honest, upright, discreet and patriotic ruler. Left to himself, he would avoid all those temerarious displays which are the chief note of Hannaism. But he has not been left to himself, and he will not be. His party will not leave him to himself; Hannaism will not leave him to himself. It will extract from him every political debt that Hannaism contracted—every political debt and more.

We may say to the brethren that they are now at the very beginning of the popular revolt against Hannaism. They are making haste to put the president forward as a vicarious victim, but it will do them no good. When the party surrendered to Hannaism and its methods, it made itself responsible, and the people will hold it to a strict account.

Weyler has come to the front in Spain. He is the type of all that is deficient and degenerate in his native land.

Aguinaldo seems to be a restless creature. He will be quieted in due time.

Mr. Sagasta seems to be very much alone in his unfortunate country.

Even The Springfield Republican wants to hold Mr. McKinley responsible for Hannaism, of which Algerism is one of the most conspicuous products.

POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS FROM ALL OVER GEORGIA.

From The Gainesville, Ga., Cracker.

The democratic nominees in Hall county are hustling now. They are going to pile up a big majority in October. The populist cause has been on the wane for three years and is about dead now. The democratic vote in Hall this year will be much larger than usual.

From The Dalton, Ga., Argus.

Colonel Candler says: "The majority of populists are as honest as I am." And Colonel Candler is right. The populists are among our best citizens. And yet, how noble Colonel Candler's words in comparison with those of the populist speakers who accuse all democrats of being rascals.

From The Lumpkin, Ga., Advertiser.

The Webster county republicans have nominated Gus Shepherd for the legislature and George Sapp, another negro, for coroner. No other nominations have been made. They are waiting to hear from the republican contingent in this county before putting out a senatorial candidate to be sacrificed.

From The Thomasville, Ga., Enterprise.

The combined fight on Will Brantley in the eleventh district should rouse every true democrat in that district. The democratic press of that district should make it hot for the followers of Mr. Wilkinson. And we are quite sure they will. Perham has already been firing some solid shots into their ranks.

From The Dublin, Ga., Courier.

The old cry of "negro supremacy" has been raised by the democratic press and campaigners because the populists of the eleventh district have indorsed Mr. Wilkinson, the republican nominee for congress. That old cry was worn threadbare in 1892-1894, and it won't fool the people this year. Mr. Wilkinson is as white as his opponent, and we believe will more nearly represent the interests of the entire people of this district than Mr. Brantley.

From The Americus, Ga., Times-Recorder.

The democratic rally in Americus next Thursday, 15th instant, will be a great success in every respect—it could not be otherwise in democratic old Sumter—and from this and adjoining counties there will be a great outpouring of people to hear the distinguished gentlemen who will speak upon that occasion. Georgia's next governor, Hon. Allen D. Candler, Hon. E. B. Lewis and other distinguished party leaders are expected, and will address the people upon the issues of the day.

From Hale's Convers, Ga., Banner.

There is no doubt that a few low down white men—men who have neither pride, honor nor decency—are inducing the negroes of this town to believe that the white people who are neither republicans, populists or fusionists are opposed to their welfare, success and progress. They have been made to refuse the renting of either of their churches for school purposes when heretofore they were anxious to do so. They have been told by lying demagogues and scoundrels that there were hundreds of dollars in the school fund to build them a house when there is but 37 cents. They have been promised representation in the jury box when they should know that the dirty deceivers who make the promises cannot get their own names there. They have been asked to fuse with the populists, and are doing so, when they know that they are opposed to them in principle and are unable in any way to give them aid and protection.

From The Lumpkin, Ga., Advertiser.

An Advertiser man braved the threatening weather last Wednesday night, and accompanied by Mr. W. M. Welch, went to Richland to hear Mr. J. F. Hogan, populist candidate for governor of Georgia, deliver his first speech in Stewart county. We arrived in Richland a few minutes before 8 o'clock and had not been there long before the speaking began. The speaker was introduced by Mr. J. B. Brazier, and for more than an hour spoke to a house of not more than seventy-five, made of democrats and populists. Although his coming had been extensively advertized and talked, not as many were there as we expected to see. His talk was in the main about the work of the Blalock investigating committee in pointing out the leaks in the various departments, claiming the populists in Georgia were the promoters of this, and he therefore urged the maintainence of two parties in Georgia, the sole object of one would be to keep the other party straight.

From The Sparta, Ga., Ishmaelite.

The Ishmaelite cannot speak for Candidate Hogan. Possibly he may be a convert to the financial views of The Savannah Press. It would be somewhat in the regular populist line. But that democratic politicians "are vying with each other this year in disowning free silver" is notoriously the very opposite of the truth. Candler is an earnest and outspoken advicate of it on a platform unequivocally declaring for it. There may be some hypocrites in his following; but if there be any sincerity in platform declarations or in the utterances of candidates, then all democrats in Georgia are devout advocates of free coinage. The Constitution is done overmuch honor. It is not shouting in a lonely ward. It has with it the six and a half million democrats who supported Bryan in 1896, re-enforced by thousands of former democrats, who prefer standing on the Chicago platform to fellowship with Hogan or Hanna. It is probable that even The Press will prefer taking its stand on the same platform to being caught in company with those "patriots." But it must be allowed its little spell of mouthing, as a sort of balm to its wounded pride of opinion. Tray, after barking at the army, trotted along with it, and The Press will do no worse.

ATLANTA'S WONDERFUL DEPOT.

From The Hartwell, Ga., Sun.

If the Atlanta papers are to be credited, Atlantians have no need of going into the rural districts to sport with the rod and hook, but just step into the union depot.

From The Hartwell, Ga., Sun.

There is a righteous war being waged by the Atlanta papers against the thing called union depot. It is safe to predict this eyesore will go.

From The LaGrange, Ga., Reporter.

The surf in the Atlanta depot cannot be surpassed and hundreds are making preparations to spend next summer there.

From The Thomasville, Ga., Enterprise.

The Atlanta baseball league is dead. We may add, however, that it is the only dead thing about Atlanta, unless it is some unfortunate parties who may have been drowned in the old car shed.

From The Lumpkin, Ga., Independent.

The Constitution claims everything for Atlanta; it even claims to have discovered the now celebrated and illustrated fishing and boating resort located in the union depot in that city. It even wants to monopolize the catch for interior markets.

From The Thomasville, Ga., Enterprise.

No sea serpent has, as yet, been seen in the Atlanta car shed. However, the citizens of that town see snakes occasionally.

A Four-Hundred-Pound Bear Track.

From The Early County, Ga., News.

From our gallant country friend, Mr. Jim Odom, who is one of the most expert hunters in all this country, we learn that a bear track, which would weigh at least 400 pounds, was recently seen in the neighborhood of Chancy's lower mill, a few miles west of Blakely. This is no doubt the same varmint which has been seen and chased at various times in that section for the past sixteen years. If he gets to projickin' with Mr. Odom's pigs or goats he'll bring on more talk, for if there is any animal that Jim don't prefer to prank around him it's a bear.

THE NAVAL CONTRACTS.

Government Has Arrived at What It Considers a Satisfactory Settlement.

Washington, September 12.—The navy department has arrived at what it regards as a fair and satisfactory settlement of the question of awarding the contracts for the construction of the three battleships. When the bids were opened it was found that for the fast ships desired, the Newport News Company was the lowest, Cramps next and the Union Iron Works just above, all within the limit of cost fixed by act of congress. It was the original plan to award the contracts in that order. But upon examination of the plans submitted by the bidders it was found that the only thoroughly satisfactory one was that submitted by Cramp, who had simply taken the alternate plans suggested by the navy department, which amounted to lengthening the pull of the ships from fifteen to twenty feet, in order to get room for the more powerful engines to drive the ship at eighteen and a quarter knots instead of sixteen knots, as at first provided. The board of naval bureau chiefs have invited the Newport News company and the Union Iron Works to amend their plans so as to make their ships identical with that proposed by Cramp. Mr. Scott, of the California company, has agreed to this, and the Newport News company has verbally agreed to do the same, so it is understood each of the companies will be given the contract for one ship.

Will Set Up at El Vedado.

Havana, September 12.—The American evacuation commissioners, it is thought probable, will select places of residence during the stay of the commission at El Vedado, a beautiful village five miles west of Havana, on the coast just beyond Punta Brava. There is excellent sea bathing at that place. The neighborhood is aristocratic, and there is regular steam transit between the village and the city.

The Spanish gunboats Intrepeda and Antonio Lopez arrived today from Gibara and Nuevitas, shortly followed by the Legespi, with General Luque's division, including thirty-two sick soldiers.

The wharves of Havana are filled with provisions for which it is impossible to get transit. The papers are urging the police to clean the wharves, and to take special precautions against the continuance of "immoral and uncivilized scenes" there.

Trouble in the Barbadoes.

Kingston, Jamaica, September 12.—According to advices received here from Barbadoes since the death of the Hon. Mr. Pile, speaker of the assembly, on September 2d, from the effects of the recent attempt to assassinate him, the governor and public officials have been anonymously warned that a similar fate has been decreed for them, "as a reward for their oppression." The worst feature of the Pile tragedy is that the government reward of $1,000 for information regarding the conspirators fails to induce their betrayal.

Transferred to St. Louis.

St. Louis, September 12.—Chairman Albert Mott, of the national racing board of the League of American Wheelmen, has telegraphed W. P. Laing, of this city, that the national circuit date of October 8th had been transferred from Berkley Oval, New York, to St. Louis. This sanction carries with it the one mile national championship and a sixty point score, and insures the attendance of all the crack riders, among them "Major" Taylor, whom it was stipulated was to be permitted to ride before the sanction would be granted.

The Contract for Smokeless Powder.

Washington, September 12.—The contract for supplying the navy department with smokeless powder has been awarded to the California Powder Company and the Dupont Powder Company, each to supply half a million pounds. The contract price is 80 cents per pound, the government to furnish alcohol necessary for the production of the powder. The two companies were notified late last week that the contract had been awarded them, but the contracts have not yet been signed.

Loss of Lives by Fire.

Prescott, Ariz., September 12.—Yesterday's fire in Jerome was one of the greatest calamities in the loss of lives and destruction of property that ever occurred in Arizona. Among those who lost their lives are the following:

MEXICAN WOMAN and her two children.
WILFORD, an undertaker.
A DRY GOODS CLERK, name unknown.
TWO LABORERS, names unknown.

The Bells Were Rung.

Cleveland, O., September 12.—The Fifth Ohio volunteer regiment arrived here today from Fernandina, Fla., on two special trains of twenty coaches each, over the Big Four railroad, and was received with an enthusiastic demonstration. The arrival of the soldiers was announced by the ringing of bells, the blowing of innumerable steam whistles, the roar of cannon and the cheers of thousands of people who surrounded the union station and crowded the streets.

Diagnosed as Jaundice.

Charleston, S. C., September 12.—It has developed that the case of sickness on board the transport Minnewaska now at quarantine here is not fever, but jaundice. It was stated some days ago that the vessel would be ordered to Sapelo for fumigation, but this will not be done. Permission to land the supplies for those at Ponce, Porto Rico, waiting here for her was given by the board of health today and the work is now in progress.

Sickness Decreasing in Presidio Camp.

San Francisco, September 12.—Sickness is on the decrease in the Presidio camp and typhoid fever is getting well under control. There were twenty-six in the convalescent home today, 115 men off on furloughs, 319 in the division hospital and forty-seven in the Presidio field hospital. There are sixty cases of typhoid in the division hospital. The First Tennessee has sixty-three sick men.

Sons of Veterans Meet.

Omaha, Neb., September 12.—The seventeenth annual encampment of the Sons of Veterans was called to order in this city by Senior Vice Commander George E. Cogshall, of Grand Rapids, Mich., in the absence of Commander-in-Chief Charles K. Darling, of Boston, who is in Porto Rico, in command of the Sixth Massachusetts volunteers. About 150 delegates responded to the roll call.

Commissioner Peck in Paris.

Paris, September 12.—Ferdinand W. Peck, the United States commissioner to the Paris exposition of 1900, with his family and staff, has taken up quarters at the Continental hotel until he can find suitable offices.

The Miners Meet.

Indianapolis, Ind., September 12.—The national executive board of the United Mine Workers of America met here today. All the members of the board were present, including representatives from various states. Among the members of the executive board are several state presidents of the mine workers' organization.

Murdered in Alaska.

Niles, Mich., September 12.—Joseph and Morton H. Marshall, of Otsego, who went to Alaska last February, have been murdered by thieves. A letter received from a friend of the men states that their bodies were found in their mining shanty on Copper river.

No Yellow Fever in Jacksonville.

Jacksonville, Fla., September 12.—Dr. Joseph Y. Porter, state health officer, today denied the rumor of yellow fever in this city. Dr. Porter stated emphatically that not only was there no fever in Jacksonville, but that there had not been a case in Florida this year.

Manderson Will Not Accept.

Omaha, Neb., September 12.—A telegram received here this morning from General Manderson says he has declined the proffer of a place on the army investigating board. General Manderson has notified President McKinley of his inability to serve.

PLUNGED THROUGH A BRIDGE.

Four Persons Killed and Many Others Wounded.

Texarkana, Tex., September 12.—A passenger train on the Texas and Pacific railroad, consisting of an engine and four coaches, plunged through a bridge at a point twelve miles south of Texarkana shortly after noon today. Four persons are reported killed outright and a number of others more or less seriously wounded. Physicians and newspaper men have gone from this city to the scene of the wreck on a special train to render assistance. The extent of the disaster is not known. Heavy rains have been falling in this vicinity for the past thirty-six hours. All streams are out of their banks and much damage has been done. Washouts are reported on all railroads. The accident was due to high water. A bridge had been weakened by the heavy rains. When the train struck the bridge, the structure collapsed, precipitating the engine and four cars into the raging waters below. The wreck was complete, car after car piling up on each other in a conglomerate mass of debris and wreckage. Four bodies have already been taken from the wreck. The bridge fell with the train and the river was filled with wreckage. Great anxiety is felt for the safety of the passengers.

The Court Will Act Anyhow.

Richmond, Va., September 12.—Mr. L. Fellheimer, a merchant of this city, today filed in the United States district court a voluntary petition under the new bankruptcy act, and the care of his assets, probably amounting to $12,000, was committed to a receiver by Judge Waddill. This action on the part of Judge Waddill will operate as a stay of proceedings now pending in the Virginia courts against the bankrupt, and indicates that the United States court in this district will not wait until the supreme court convenes in October, to give effect to the workings of the new statue. Judge Waddill is diffident about expressing an opinion as to his construction of the law. The attorneys here take his action in the Fellheimer case as indicative of his future position in matters of bankruptcy.

The Gun Was Loaded.

Indianapolis, Ind., September 12.—Today, while Mrs. Cornelius Driscoll, of this city, was attending the funeral of Howard Hansing, her cousin, who was murdered Saturday night by George White, her five-year-old daughter picked up a flobert rifle to amuse her four-months'-old brother, who was crying. In some manner which the child was unable to explain the gun was discharged. The bullet struck the baby in the forehead causing instant death. The accident happened at the home of a relative a short distance from the house where the body of Hansing lay.

The Shooting of the Spanish Prisoners.

Portsmouth, N. H., September 12.—Colonel R. S. Dudley, United States army, of the adjutant general's office, Washington, is here making an investigation of the shooting of the Spanish prisoners on board the auxiliary cruiser Harvard, which occurred just before the vessel left Cuba for Seavey's island. He is taking testimony of the marines and the Spanish prisoners and also had a long conference with Admiral Cervera on the matter. The shooting was the outcome of a dispute between a number of the prisoners and several privates of the Ninth Massachusetts regiment, who were on boadr.

Zurlinden Withdraws Resignation.

London, September 13.—The Paris correspondent of The Times suggests that the second of the two cabinet councils held yesterday (Monday) was called specially to avert the immediate resignation of General Zurlinden, minister for war. As the minister of justice has consented to reconsider the Dreyfus case, General Zurlinden will postpone his resignation. President Faure declared today that it would never do for him to face the troops at the maneuvers if coming from a cabinet council which had adopted revision.

Marine Hospital Report.

Washington, September 12.—The following report has been received at the marine hospital bureau from J. S. Hunter, secretary of the state board of health of Mississippi: "One case of yellow fever; Jackson thoroughly isolated by cordon of four blocks, with another cordon outside this. No other case in the city, not even of suspicious nature. All steps have been taken to stamp out and prevent spread of disease. No new cases have been reported from Franklin or Brandon. Holly Springs, Galveston or Key West."

Colonel Placed Under Arrest.

Jacksonville, Fla., September 12.—Colonel Andel, of the Fourth Illinois regiment, was placed under arrest today on charges preferred by Lieutenant Colonel MacWilliams, charging him with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and other things. The trouble grows out of the arrest some time since of the majors of the regiment for sending a telegram to the governor of Illinois stating that the regiment desired to go to Cuba.

Designated as General Hospitals.

Washington, September 12.—The post hospital at Washington barracks, District of Columbia, the Sternberg and Sanger field hospitals at Chickamauga Park, and the military hospital at Ponce, Porto Rico, have been designated as general hospitals, and are placed under the exclusive control of the surgeon general of the army.

Calls on the Pope.

Rome, September 12.—The pope today received in audience Monsignor Sbarratti, auditor of the papal legation at Washington, who reported that the United States is disposed to respect church property in Cuba and the Philippine islands.

No Revolution in Peru.

Washington, September 12.—The Peruvian legation at Washington has received a cablegram from Lima stating that there is no revolution in the country. In some places bands of marauders have appeared, who dispersed on the approach of the government troops sent to pursue them.

Put in More Spindles.

Athens, Ga., September 12.—(Special.)—The High Shoals Manufacturing Company has added 3,000 spindles to its new mill and the factory there now is a ten-thousand spindle mill. It is doing well and running full time.

The Red Men Meet.

Indianapolis, Ind., September 12.—The national council of the Order of Red Men began its annual convention here today. Only some routine matters received attention. The council will continue in session during the week and some important business will be disposed of.

Dismissed from His Post.

Paris, September 12.—It is officially announced that Colonel Paty du Clam has been placed on inactive list and dismissed from his post in consequence of the general staff's investigation into the Esterhazy case.

Proposed National Reserve.

Chicago, September 12.—A movement for the creation of a national naval reserve, with the Illinois naval militia as the nucleus, has been started in this city by local naval officers.

Recognized as Judge.

Washington, September 12.—In the quo warranto suit of Norwood vs. Carter for title of judge, the court gave judgment in favor of Norwood, who is thus recognized as judge of the twelfth district.

Laundrymen in Session.

Cincinnati, September 12.—The fifteenth annual convention of the Laundrymen's International Association convened here today at 9 a. m. with a large attendance.

From Seoul to Fusan.

Yokohama, September 12.—An agreement has been signed at Seoul, Corea, for the laying by Japanese of the railroad from Seoul to Fusan.

WHAT THEY ARE DOING UP IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Some people say that they never read a newspaper, but let us tell about catching some fellow kissing a man's wife and then they are willing to pay an extra price for The Nugget.

From The Dahlonega, Ga., Nugget.

One of the firm of Smith Bros., at Porter Springs, who had been over the Blue Ridge last week, got into a swollen stream while returning and drowned all of his fowls—100.

The washing away of the high footlog at Wimpy's mill has made it very inconvenient for all the people in the settlement above. A flying machine would pay well now in Lumpkin county until all repairs on bridges and roads can be made good.

A man and his supposed wife and grown barefooted daughter passed through Dahlonega afoot last Monday morning. The man led a dog, carried a child in one arm and a shovel on the other shoulder. Nobody knew them, but it is supposed that they are on their way to the Klondike region.

Last Tuesday while a funeral was being preached at the Methodist church, and preparations being made to lay one of our old citizens to rest, a certain candidate for sheriff was escorting men back and forth to a stable, treating them on liquor. Is this the kind of a man you want to put into the sheriff's office?

Not many nights ago we learn that William Spencer, Jr., jumped out of the window of the second story of his father's house near Porter Springs, a distance of seventeen feet, while asleep, and ran forty yards before they could catch and wake him up. He dreamed that the house was on fire, and lit out so as to escape. It is remarkable that this long jump didn't hurt him. Will should certainly join some show and go into the jumping business.

The Morganton mail rider brought the news last Wednesday that it is believed that Mrs. Mary Stover and her fourteen-year-old boy were drowned in the creek on James Gurley's farm on the 3d ultimo. They started to mill in an ox cart on that day, and have not been found. No doubt they were washed away by the swollen stream. It is stated that an ox has been discovered about three miles below lying on a drift, but the water has been so high people could not get to it to see if it was Mrs. Stover's.

One of our country subscribers residing between Dahlonega and the Garnet mine, got on such an overdose of liquor the other night that he shook hands with his children and told them to be good boys and girls, as he was going to leave them. They wanted to send for a doctor, but he said that it was no use for he was going to die. A neighbor boy was spending the night with his children, and the man moaned so that this lad got up and ran home, a distance of half a mile, without stopping. We saw the man in town the other day, and he looked as if he had been on a long journey, and was somewhat under repentance. Such is life.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

The Initiative and the Referendum.

Editor Constitution—Your answer to John Wilson in relation to the initiative and referendum, is rather indefinite for a clear understanding of a very important matter to the people.

In the first place I wish to state that although the initiative and the referendum has been mentioned in the platform of several parties, the writer does not desire to be understood as advocating the doctrine of any particular party. I write merely for the information it may give to the readers of The Constitution. There is nothing more satisfactory to a good citizen than when he can exercise the right of suffrage with a clear and full knowledge that he is doing so intelligently. "Life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness!" These are assured us by that grand Jeffersonian document, the declaration of independence. For the protection of these rights people form governments. These governments in a democracy should be of the people, by the people and for the people. At the time of the framing of our present national constitution it is said there were but two men in that august body who favored what is called a pure democracy—Franklin and Stevens, both of Pennsylvania. With this exception they all favored, as was claimed, a stronger government, something on the imperialistic order in various forms. Finally the present constitution was adopted. This gives the people the privilege of electing only the members to the lower house of congress. The president, senate and the supreme court are all removed from the people. Now, the people could by direct vote, if provisions were made therefor, elect by direct vote the president, senate and supreme court judges. But it would be a difficult matter to make all the necessary laws by direct vote. Therefore, in order to bring the making of our laws more into the control of the people and not altogether by representatives, the initiative and the referendum is proposed.

In the first place amendments to both state and the national constitutions are necessary. These amendments should provide that when a certain number of the voters (say 5 or 7 per cent) shall petition the secretary of state requesting that an election be held for the purpose of voting on some question or questions, as for instance, "shall the Australian method of voting be abolished," or "shall silver be restored to free coinage on an equal footing with gold," the secretary shall order (at such time as may be provided by amendment to constitution) an election to be held for the purpose of allowing the voters to say what action shall be taken on the question. If a majority vote yes, then the legislature meeting after the election so held, shall enact the proposition voted on into a law. This method would be starting or initiating a law by the voters themselves, and not by their representatives, hence called initiative.

The legislative members have no chance to defeat the will of the people.

Now suppose that a law is not initiated by the people, but is passed by the legislature at its regular session (not all laws so enacted, but only such as will affect the people at large) such laws before going into effect shall be referred to the voters for their approval or disapproval. This will place the veto power into the hands of the voters, hence the referendum. There should be no discretion given the legislature, but all general laws should be so referred. The good of such instruments as the initiative and the referendum in the hands of the people can readily be seen when once understood. The people will have the power of forcing legislation upon subjects affecting their interests and it requires not a visionary prophet to see the results of such a power in the hands of the people. The whole scheme is democratic and should be adopted by every democratic state convention into its platform. The democrats of Illinois have taken the lead; other will follow in due time. The writer sincerely hopes that the democratic voters of the progressive state of Georgia will not allow the populists, fusionists, etc., to draw them away from their party allegiance simply because they advocate the initiative and the referendum. Don't bring yourselves into the condition of the people of North Carolina. F. W. OHLINGER.

Bartow, Fla., September 10, 1898.

"Hot Stuff."

From The Sparta, Ga., Ishmaelite.

Hancock peach brandy is said (by those who have tried it) to be worse than molten fire. There is but one consolation to be derived from drinking it. When a fellow dies and reaches the other world there won't be enough difference in the temperature of his insides here on earth and his outsides in purgatory to give him a cold.

This Editor Sees Snakes.

Mosley Correspondent Hartwell Sun.

On last Friday between daylight and sunrise we noticed a snake descending the well directly over the bed where we had slept the night before. Of course we killed it. It was a highland moccasin and measured forty-three inches.

When the Privates Count.

From The Sparta, Ga., Ishmaelite.

It is said that the Georgia regiments will be kept in the service. This will be gratifying to the officers. As to the men, they only count in the day of battle.

NEWS OF THE CITY IN BRIEF

TO FORECLOSE MORTGAGE.—A petition to foreclose mortgage was filed yesterday by Messrs. Abbott, Cox & Abbott, representing A. E. Thornton, mortgagee, against the Chattahoochee Mill Company. The mill is located near Vining Station and the mortgage was for money used in the construction of the plant.

OBTAINED A FIRST VERDICT.—Mrs. M. M. Fishback yesterday obtained a first verdict in her suit for total divorce against her husband, John F. Fishback. The petition alleges habitual drunkenness and cruel treatment.

MR. TOM JEFFRIES GOES.—The position of Mr. T. H. Jeffries, deputy clerk of the Fulton superior court, was filled yesterday by Mr. Tom Miller. Mr. Jeffries has gone to Indianapolis, Ind., where he will attend the meeting of the Great Sun council, of the Improved Order of Red Men, which begins today.

ONE THOUSAND, TWO HUNDRED Additional Names.—Exclusive of the defaulters' list, there are 1,200 more names on the digest of Fulton county this year than in 1897. This statement was made yesterday by County Tax Receiver Armistead, and he added that many persons had this year given smaller returns than they did during 1897, showing that the increase in the county digest is due to the new names on the books.

CAMP WALKER WILL MEET.—A meeting of Camp Walker, United Confederate Veterans' Association, has been called for tonight at 7:30 o'clock, in the hall, 82½ North Broad street, to consider matters of importance to the veterans.

GOES TO NEW ORLEANS.—Manager William Sharp, of the Lyceum theater, will leave for New Orleans soon to confer with Mr. Henry Greenwall, lessee of the theater. This conference may result in the transfer of Mr. Sharp to New Orleans or to one of the Texas theaters, or it may result in a change in the Lyceum of this city.

DEMURRER WAS SUSTAINED.—Judge H. M. Reid, of the city court, yesterday sustained the demurrer filed by the defendants in the case of Robert M. Preston vs. the National Furniture Company. Preston claimed that he had on June 18, 1895, had the fingers of his left hand cut off while working in the factory of the defendant, and that the company had been negligent, because the man employed to inspect all the wood run through machine had not done his duty. Defendant filed a demurrer, which was sustained yesterday by the court after an argument.

VETERANS ARE PLEASED.—Mr. J. T. Elchberg, commander of O. M. Mitchel post, and Messrs. L. B. Nelson and J. P. Averill, past commanders, have returned from Cincinnati, where they attended the annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. They all speak very highly of their reception and entertainment in that city.

CALLAWAY & CO. FAIL.—Mortgages were filed yesterday morning by W. R. Callaway & Co. in the clerk's office of the superior court aggregating $3,606.20. The mortgages are on the stock in the grocery store of the firm at 163 and 165 Edgewood avenue, and on several horses, mules and wagons. The petition was filed through J. A. Hunt, attorney, representing the creditors, and an execution being issued, the store was closed up yesterday afternoon by the sheriff. The principal creditors are H. Y. McCord Co., $491.42; Oglesby Grocery Co., $831.26; R. W. Tidwell, $270; J. J & J. E. Maddox, $124.13; F. E. Block Co., $269; C. E. Caverly, $219.76, and the Third National bank, $350.

WILL INDORSE CANDIDATES.—A meeting of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association will be held next Friday for the purpose of indorsing such candidates for city offices as are suitable to the members of the organization.

WANTS $5,000 DAMAGES.—The case of J. W. Harris versus the Southern Agricultural Works was on trial yesterday before Judge Berry, of the city court. The plaintiff alleges that during April, 1896, while he was employed in the Southern Agricultural Works, an emery wheel burst, fracturing his arm. He entered suit through his attorneys, Messrs. Arnold & Arnold, and R. B. Blackburn. The counsel for the defendant, Messrs. D. W. Rountree & Dean, yesterday entered a nonsuit and Judge Berry will announce his decision on the point this morning.

RECEIVED A CONSENT VERDICT.—Mrs. Mattie Weaver was yesterday given a consent verdict for $75 in her suit against the city for $4,000. Her home is beyond the city limits and she alleges the property was damaged by the construction of the Loyd and Connolly streets sewer. Mrs. Weaver's husband previously sued the city, making the same averments, and received a verdict for $375.

THE SUBURBANITE AND OTHER TROUBLES.

"The geese are flying over!"

This statement on the part of the amateur weather prophets means more to them than all the instruments in the weather man's office. The old people who can tell all about the weather, or think they can, for days in advance, look for the geese in the fall just like they do at the sun every day to tell the correct time. The geese fly over Atlanta every year going south, or at least that's what the old-timers say. The mere fact of their flying over does not mean anything, but the time of their flight means a great deal.

"If they come over early in the fall," said the suburbanite, "as they are doing this year, the saying goes that we will have an early fall and a severe winter. The old people believe that the winged geese know more about the weather than some of the featherless ones who walk about here on the streets of Atlanta, and when the birds go over they begin to prepare for winter. Those who keep up with the flight of the geese say that they have been flying over Atlanta for the past two or three nights on their way south. The geese come from the northern lakes and as soon as the indications are that the weather up north will soon get cold for the winter the geese commence their flight south. The idea follows that if there is to be an early winter north that we will have the same down here and that the cold weather will immediately follow the geese.

"The most expert geesologists declare that they are going south earlier this fall than ever before and that we will have the earliest and severest winter that we have ever had from the time that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, as Blackstone says.

"Geese are very convenient things to base a prophecy on, because if it should turn out to be incorrect the fault can so easily be put to the credit of the geese without fear of their coming back to argue the question. However, if the geese know their business this year and the old-time weather prophets should be right, we may look forward to some cold weather very soon."

Wives are scarce in Oklahoma. From the tone of a letter received in this city yesterday it would seem that a real, substantial Klondike, without the inconvenient accessories of mosquitos and ice, is awaiting nice unmarried ladies on the virgin prairies of that territory. A young matron received the letter in question. It was in an envelope on which was written what was her maiden name and address a year ago. The letter in full is as follows:

"Okracke, O. T., September 9, 1898.—Miss L— M—: I hope you won't think hard ov me fer wrighten and not bene acquainted, but I seen your naim in a paper and I concluded you wood not object to my wrighten. I get mitey lonesum way out here with noboddy but men aroun'. This is a new settlement; ant been opened up long. I am a section 4 man on the Rock island road, and got 160 acres of land all by myself. I rased over 600 bushels of corne this year, and a big crop besides. My hith is 5 foot 11 inches and dark complected. I am 28 years old. I wood send my picter if you want to. If you don't want to anser this, please giv it to some girl what will wright. Having no news, I will close. Respekfully,

"WARREN GREENO."

There was a two-cent stamp inclosed.

The lady to whom the letter was addressed having married since Mr. Greeno saw her "naim in a paper," is of course ineligible, and the offer is open to all comers.

But, putting jests aside, it would be impossible for any one to see the inky crudeness of that letter without being impressed by the pathetic sincerity of its author. He is no trifler. Men to whom the pen is more wearisome than the ax never play at lovers' hide-and-seek through the mails. Then there is its utter lack of conventionality. What ought to be boldness is turned to a frankness that is really refreshing when it comes from this sturdy pioneer. And peradventure he may make some woman a splendid husband. Who knows? All the brains of the world are not monopolized by those of the cities, nor are great thoughts always couched in polished diction.

If any Atlanta ladies are pining for the ozone of Oklahoma prairies it will only be necessary, inferring from the scarcity of ladies in Oklahoma, to send a polite letter to the address of any gentleman selected at random from the columns of The Oklahoma Boomer. Cupid and Uncle Sam's mails will do the rest.

The subject of politics is usually interesting, but even that topic, when discussed too much, is liable to become monotonous. This is the state of affairs at the police barracks just at present. The subject is threadbare, and so are the nerves of the policemen during the discussing of the question. Wardheelers, workers and candidates are shunned, and he is an earnest man and a good talker who can hold the attention of the force while speaking on political issues.

Last night a well-known worker entered the barracks and after a jolly greeting began booming his candidate.

"Now, let me tell you something, fellows," he said, after clearing his throat and putting a persuasive tone in his voice, "this thing of paying such small salaries to policemen has got to be stopped. Now, Mr. So-and-So has privately given me his word that if he is elected he will——"

"I wonder where that nigger is," interrupted a policeman, and this gave two of the force, who suddenly took an interest in the whereabouts of the janitor, an excuse to move off.

"Yes, sir," continued the worker, "he has pledged himself to me. You know I would not work for any man who would not assure me that he would——"

"It sounds to me like those horses are making a lot of noise in the stable," put in a policeman.

"Just what I was thinking," said a second cop, and three more strolled off.

"Now you are interested in the matter of salaries for the police force know as well as I do," continued the worker, unabashed, "that it will never do to continue salaries as they are at present, and my man has said. Are you going, fellows?" This last remark was addressed to four policemen who had slipped off while the worker had his eye on a man who had begun to move uneasily in his chair.

"Yes, we are on the reserve force, and thought we would go to bed."

"Well, sleep well."

"Thank you. Hope your man comes out all right."

"He will that," said the worker; "why, that man is going to win in a walk. Now, one of his opponents told me himself," but what it was he was told never developed, for the reserve men had passed through the door at the head of the stone steps.

"As I was saying, old man, when——" The man who had been moving uneasily in his chair had seized the opportunity afforded by the talk between the worker and the reserve men and had slipped off.

There was no one else to talk to, and the worker shifted his cigar from one side of his mouth to the other, stuck his hands in his pockets, tilted his hat on the back of his head and walked off.

Five minutes later the policemen were again sitting in front of the barracks.

The tall officer swung his club as he paced with even gait his entire beat, from one block to the other, taking exactly the same number of steps each time to traverse it. Incidentally the number of steps were about half as many as the average citizen would make in going the same distance.

"Now," he remarked to himself, "to pass the time, I am a new man on this beat, and I am going to do my duty, if it costs me my life." These noble thoughts come to a policeman only when his beat is changed, and it usually requires several days for them to disappear, but as a matter of fact, the tall policeman had been placed on one of the most important beats in the city.

"Hello! here is a store and no light in it. I'll bet this is burglar's work." These remarks were made aloud, but after a minute's investigation the door gave no evidences of burglary. The tall policeman was sure, however, that he had seen some one moving inside, and he promptly 'phoned the barracks.

"There should be a light in the store," he yelled into the transmitter. Every other place of business on the block has a light in it, and I think it is a burglar."

He was told to watch the place closely while a call man was summoned to the residence of the man who was credited by the directory with doing business in the place. The man had moved to another locality, the call officer discovering this after ringing a bell for fifteen minutes.

Neighbors knew of his new residence, and the call man again set off. Five more minutes of ringing and a surely, "Well, what do you want?" came through a window casement on the second floor.

"There is no light in your store, and we

Continued on Sixth Page.

CONVICT FIGHTS LIKE A MADMAN

Attacks the Stockade Superintendent with a Heavy Sledge Hammer.

NEGRO SUPPOSED TO BE DEAD

He Was Fired Upon with Pistols and Shotguns.

FEMALE CONVICTS SAVES VINING

Page, Who Had Escaped from Stockade, Made Desperate Attack on Vining—Narrow Escape.

Superintendent Vining, of the stockade, has desperate fight with negro and narrowly escapes being murdered.

YESTERDAY AT NOON A TERRIFIC fight took place at the city stockade between a convict and the stockade officials. Pistols, shotguns, rocks and sledge hammers were used and the infuriated convict came near murdering the superintendent of the stockade and was shot himself. It is believed he is dead somewhere in the woods.

Several days ago Sydney Page, one of the most desperate negroes known in police circles, was tried in the recorder's court and sentenced to serve thirty days in the city chaingang. After working a few days he escaped and the police were on the lookout for him.

Page picked up some money while he was out and yesterday he went to the city stockade with the intention of paying his fine, so he claimed. He approached Superintendent Vining and said:

"I guess you fellows won't put the d—n lash on my back any more. I have got the money to pay my way."

Vining knew a fine could not be paid unless the money was taken to the police station and handed to the station sergeant. He was afraid to let Page get away again, so he replied:

"I will just take charge of you and lock you up until I can investigate the case more fully."

"You won't take nobody," replied the negro, with an oath, as he started to go off. Vining took hold of him and Page struck him a blow in the face. The escaped convict is a powerful negro and Vining was aware that he had a desperate fight on his hands. For a few seconds there was a fearful tussle and the convict the best of it. With one powerful blow of his fist, the convict felled the chaingang superintendent to the earth, and as Vining was falling, Page snatched up a heavy sledge hammer, which is used for fastening the shackles on prisoners, and lifted it high above his head. In another moment the superintendent would have been lying there with his head crushed like an eggshell.

A negro woman, one of the convicts at the stockade, rushed up and gave Page a rush which moved him far enough away from the prostrate form of Vining to make the blow fall short and strike the floor.

The Firing Commences.

In the meantime Guard Morris came upon the scene and he was closely followed by Guard Hart and John Stockton, a white convict. Page was not at all cowed by the re-enforcements, but still showed fight. He threw all the men aside and jumped from the window. As he did so, Morris fired at him with his pistol.

The negro, now more like a maniac than anything else, gathered up a lot of rocks in the yard and began to bombard the prison office. Vining ran for his shotgun and he fired both barrels squarely at Page, who was only a few feet away. The first load took effect and Page groaned with pain. The second load of shot hit him in the back.

The stockade by this time was a scene of great excitement and it was feared that some of the other convicts might take the chance to escape. This had to be guarded against and kept the officers from going in immediate pursuit.

Superintendent Vining was considerably bruised from the fierce encounter, and when he called at the police barracks to report the affair he was scratched about the face and hands.

Late yesterday afternoon a little negro girl went to the barracks to ask if Page was in the Grady hospital. She said she was related to him and he had been badly shot. He must have gone by his home in Dora's alley after the shooting and left there to hide in the woods. It is believed he was mortally wounded and that he will die.

Was Almost Murdered.

One of the guards, in speaking about the attack of the escaped convict on the superintendent yesterday, said:

"If it had not been for the negro woman Mr. Vining would certainly have been brained to death. Page had one of the heaviest hammers at the stockade swung aloft and in a second's more time he would have struck Mr. Vining over the head. I never saw such an infuriated demon in my life before. He was like a madman and there was no reasoning with him. He is a powerful negro and can whip any three or four ordinary men."

Page has been arrested often by the police and he has always given trouble. His head has felt the effects of a club a number of times.

A notice was read out to all the police watches yesterday and last night instructing the patrolmen to keep a close lookout for the convict. It is probable, however, that when he is found he will not be alive.

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Jeweler
No. 31 Whitehall street.

A PISTOL MYSTERY IS INVESTIGATED

Police Board Has a Troublesome Matter To Dispose Of.

STATION SERGEANTS SUFFER

Resolutions Adopted on the Death of Patrolman Carl Mills.

THREE NEW MEN ARE ADDED TO THE FORCE

Police Commissioners Hold Interesting Meeting—Chief of Police Submits Report and Recommendations.

Disappearance of a pistol precipitates a lively session at the meeting of the police commissioners.

THE MYSTERY OF A LOST PISTOL caused a sensation at the meeting of the police board yesterday afternoon. A small revolver, which had disappeared from the sergeant's office, was talked about for two hours, and was the cause of the sergeants being placed on twelve hours' duty, and came near resulting in a third sergeant being elected. Such a hubbub about so small a thing never arose in the police board before, but there seemed to be a great deal behind the affair and the commissioners decided that a reform somewhere was demanded.

A few days ago a young man from Griffin became a little too jolly from too much beer and when he was seen with a revolver in his hand an officer took it from him and sent it to the police barracks. The pistol was received by Sergeant Bonnell and placed in an envelope and locked up in the vault. When the young man called for it, it could not be found. Later, Sergeant Braselton, the other station sergeant, found an envelope containing a pistol marked to the Griffinite, but it was an old, cheap affair. A claim was made for the weapon, and both sergeants demurred paying for it. The case went to the police commissioners. The young man from Griffin was present and he said the pistol was worth $15.75, and that he had paid out that amount trying to get weapon from the city.

"Somebody has deliberately stolen a pistol from the police vault down-stairs," said Chairman Patterson, "and therefore somebody has been careless. The truth is we allow other officers to relieve the station sergeants for their meals and that is where the trouble is in trying to fix the responsibility on the right person."

On motion of Commissioner Johnson, the chief of police and Commissioner Jones were instructed to settle with the young man from Griffin, and the board in executive session decided to make the two sergeants divide the cost between them.

But the matter did not end there. All the members of the board decided it was not right to place a patrolman at the desk, who was not a bonded officer, and, besides, in making Custodian Carlisle do the extra work sometimes was an imposition.

For a while it looked as if a third station sergeant would be placed on the force and the watches divided into eight hours, but this was finally voted down and the present two sergeants were required to remain on duty twelve hours, without any time for meals. They will have to bring their dinners, suppers and breakfasts with them in their little tin buckets hereafter.

The young man from Griffin was given a new pistol like the one he lost, and was paid $2.40 for his trip to Atlanta yesterday.

Resolutions on the Death of Mills.

A special committee, consisting of Commissioners Johnson, Jones and Branan, offered the following resolutions on the death of Patrolman Mills, who was assassinated about two months ago:

"Whereas, The Almighty Ruler of the universe has, in his mysterious way, seen fit to remove from our midst Supernumerary Thomas Carl Mills, of the Atlanta police force, therefore, be it

"Resolved—First, That we bow in meek submission to the divine will of an all wise Providence in the sudden and tragic taking off of our beloved friend and comrade, Patrolman Mills, of this force;

"Resolved—Second, That this department sustains the loss of a young man who would have proven himself to be a most efficient officer, and that in consequence of his untimely death, this board extends to his family its heartfelt sympathy;

"Resolved—Third, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the family of the deceased, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of this board.

"GEO. E. JOHNSON,
"W. O. JONES,
"J. C. A. BRANAN,
"Committee."

Three New Men Elected.

Patrolmen A. M. Verner, George W. Toney and O. H. P. Glover sent in their resignations, which were accepted.

In their places the following new supernumaries were chosen: J. F. White, B. M. Cornett and R. G. Wilson.

A special committee reported that it was desirable for the police department to retain its membership in the National Identification Bureau, and the report was adopted. The bureau exchanges descriptions of all the noted thieves and crooks in the country.

Commissioner Johnson offered a resolution to purchase a horse and wagon for a call officer in the detective department.

He argued that such an officer was needed to make quick emergency calls and report back to the detective captain at once.

"We had better keep down expenses the rest of this year," suggested Chairman Patterson, "for we will have to fix the cellar in this building to keep the water out. It is almost as bad as the union depot."

The chief of police suggested that a bicycle might answer for the purpose.

Commissioner Branan was in favor of a "bike."

Commissioner Johnson decided to withdraw the resolution until the next meeting.

Figures from Chief's Report.

In the chief's report for the month of August it was shown that the police during that month had made 1,197 city cases and 185 state cases. The fines in the recorder's court amounted to $5,227 and of this amount $1,932.25 was paid in cash and $3,147.50 was worked out on the streets. The balance was taken up in fines remitted and in escapes.

The chief stated that a number of blind tiger and alleged social clubs had been raided and the so-called Sunday barrooms had been broken up.

The chief recommended that the mounted force be abolished and bicycles be substituted for the horses. This will be voted on at the next meeting.

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A BUSY SESSION AT THE POLICE BARRACKS

He Had a Good Thing.

Among the specimens of frail humanity with which the police have to deal is John L. Sullivan. Just why he is called after the great pugilist nobody seems to know, for he is a duck-legged negro of small stature and he is half-witted. John L. is one of Judge Andy's immunes and no matter how many times he is arrested for idling and loitering about the city the recorder turns him loose.

The queer looking negro has a way of approaching you and rolling his eyes up until only the white shows as he exclaims:

"How are yer, partner?"

Then he lowers his voice a whole octave as he adds:

"What yer doing down here?"

At the conclusion of the last question he closes his eyes as if going to sleep. All of this makes John L. a sort of police pet, and he is often given a free bed at the barracks, while he affords the officers no little amusement. City Physician Hurt is particularly affected by John L. and his grotesque conduct.

Last night a hack drove rapidly up to the police barracks and a cabman alighted and rushed into the station sergeant's office.

"I want help to make a nigger get out of my hack," exclaimed the cabman to Captain Thompson.

An investigation showed that John L. Sullivan was the passenger. He had been placed in the hack and given a ride by a lot of young men down town. When the hack returned to the union depot Sullivan refused to get out. He had found a good thing and he declined to surrender it. It was his first ride in a cab.

Captain Thompson declined to interfere, saying that those who put Sullivan into the hack must get him out. The cabman seemed to be afraid of Sullivan, as he jabbered wildly and gesticulated like a maniac whenever an effort was made to take him from the vehicle.

The cabman drove off, and it was afterwards learned that the cabman tolled Sullivan from the hack with a hot lunch.

A Fly in Buttermilk.

"Judge," said Mary Robinson, who is as black as a chunk of Egyptian midnight, "Billy Fairfax said I looked like a fly in buttermilk and dat's what made me raise all dat rucus. I did scotch around some, but I ain't gwine ter 'low no nigger ter say dat I is a fly in buttermilk."

"I think you are a little too fly," replied Judge Andy, "and that's about the milk in the cocoanut. I will send you to the stockade for twenty-one days."

He Was Up a Tree.

"We treed him, judge," said Officers Jeff Whitley and Henry Abbott when Jim Wimbish was arraigned for trial. The two officers had been stationed in a dark alley night before last to look out for sneak thieves and they spied Wimbish up in a tall tree in the dark. They ascertained that he had employed a woman to toll men into the alley and then he was to rush on them and say the woman was his wife. Hush money was to be the revenue from the game.

"We sure did tree him," said the officers, "and we shook him out like a 'possum."

"To a man up a tree" said Judge Andy, "it looks as if you were up there for a very bad purpose and I will send you to the city chaingang for a month."

A Dog or a Cat.

Milas Irby, one of the negro dudes of Decatur street, stood on a street corner Saturday night and cursed until he was hoarse. Two policemen heard him and that was why he was in the police court.

It transpired that while Irby stood on the corner, just about able to balance himself and his liquor, he saw a cat run across the street.

A companion said: "There goes a cat." Irby took exception to this and swore that it was a dog. When his word was contradicted he began the tirade of oaths.

"Was it a cat or dog?" Judge Andy asked Irby at the matinee yesterday.

"It ain't never been decided yet," replied Irby.

"Cat or dog," said the recorder, "the little episode will cost you $5.75."

Played He Was Drunk.

"Playing drunk is as bad as being really drunk," remarked the recorder to Will Verhine, a white youth, "and I will fine you the regulation price of drunks—$3.75."

The youth had been pretending he was drunk Saturday afternoon and slapped down a negro boy and tried to cut another (white) boy to give a forcible reality to his pretentions.

He paid the fine and remarked as he left the courtroom:

"I ain't never going to play the fool again."

DR. E. H. BARNETT IS WORSE

Distinguished Divine Is in a Serious Condition at His Home on West Harris Street.

Dr. E. H. Barnett, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, this city, who has been ill at his residence on West Harris street for several weeks with Bright's disease, was worse yesterday.

For the last week Dr. Barnett showed signs of improvement, and it was thought that he would be able to be out in a short while. A decided change came about noon yesterday, however, and his condition is now serious.

A good number of people call at the residence every day to ascertain Dr. Barnett's condition, and great anxiety is felt by his congregation and his many friends throughout the city. His physicians are exerting every effort known to medical skill to save the distinguished divine's life, and while hopes are entertained for his recovery, yet the outcome is in doubt.

HE HOLDS BACK THE CUBANS.

They Cannot Enter Havana While General Blanco Is There.

Havana, September 12.—The United States-Cuban evacuation commissioners will not hold a meeting today. This morning General Butler, two members of his staff and a doctor landed at La Machina wharf, and went for a carriage ride through the streets of Havana, taking photographs of public buildings, etc. At 9:15 a. m., Colonel Clous, accompanied by Colonel Hart, the interpreter, visited Senor Montero, bearing a sealed communication, understood to bear relation to the next meeting of the commissioners.

The yacht Alfredo arrived here yesterday having on board Senor Benjamin Guerra, treasurer of the Cuban junta, of New York, and Senor Theodore Repez y Carasco. The government did not permit them to land.

The steamer Arrecuna has arrived here from the north coast without passengers, and the steamer Coamo Herrera has reached here from Vera Cruz with a cargo and passengers. The steamer Alava has arrived at this port from Sagua.

The United States commissioners have not engaged rooms ashore. They are remaining aboard the Resolute. Rear Admiral Sampson will probably come ashore this afternoon.

Captain General Blanco has cabled to Madrid a protest against the alleged unjust attacks upon the Spanish army made in the senate at Madrid.

TO ROUND THE HORN.

The Oregon and the Iowa To Take Another Long Trip.

Washington, September 12.—The navy department is shifting some of the officers on the battleships Oregon and Iowa preparatory to their departure from New York on their long cruise to San Francisco, by way of the straits of Magellan.

The department has just selected from among the fleet of colliers acquired during the war four of the best and largest to accompany the battleships on their long run. They are the Cassius, the Scindia, the Alexander and the Ajerendia, and their coal capacity is sufficient to insure a full supply for the big battleships as well as for themselves without subjecting the fleet to the refusal of any of the South American republics to take on coal on account of the technical existence of the state of war between the United States and Spain. No attempt is to be made to drive the big ships so as to equal the famous run of the Oregon eastward, the need for the ships on the Pacific side not being so pressing as to warrant incurring the risk of injuring the boilers or machinery by keeping up full speed. It is expected that the battleships, with their colliers, will be able to start from New York about the end of this month.

Bismarck's Ready Humor.

From The New York Evening Sun.

The death of Bismarck has had the usual effect of reviving the memory of a thousand and one instances of his ready wit and proofs of his never-failing alertness in any emergency. The following examples are characteristic:

A few years ago Bismarck was surprised by a delegation of peasants from his family estate, Schoenhausen. They had come to ask him to choose their village cemetery for his final resting place.

"It can't be," replied Bismarck, calmly. "The conditions of your cemetery do not agree with my rheumatism, and I have no desire to bring my gout with me into the grave."

Bismarck's fondness for tobacco lasted till his death, in spite of all protests from his physician. All the faithful Dr. Schweninger could do was to have the strong cigars of earlier years supplanted by long-stemmed, well-cleaned pipes. On the day before his death Bismarck smoked five of these.

Once, at least, he is known to have smoked a bad cigar with thorough enjoyment. It happened on the evening after the battle of Koeniggraetz, and Bismarck himself told the story of it at a dinner which he gave at the end of the war between Prussia and Austria, Von Moltke and a number of high army officers being his guests. When opening a box of cigars Bismarck said to Moltke:

"General, do you remember the last time I treated you to a smoke?"

"No, I do not," replied Moltke.

"Well, I shall never forget that moment," continued Bismarck. "It was at Koeniggraetz, when everything stood still and we could not move in any direction. One adjutant was sent away after the other and no one returned. No information came about the approach of the crown prince. I felt down-hearted. My eyes sought you, my dear general. I found you not far off and then I said to myself: 'When Moltke is smoking so contentedly the situation cannot be so very bad.' I rode up to you and offered you my cigar case. Two cigars were left in it, one good and one bad. With your usual strategical clearsightedness you selected the good one. That evening I had to be satisfied with the bad one, but it tasted excellent."

Bismarck was always disliked by the diplomatists of the old school, whose tricks and conceits he despised. He confounded their clever plans time and again by an almost overbearin use of the truth. In the spring of 1866, when the war against Austria was nothing but a possibility Bismarck, who was then president of the Prussian cabinet, attended a dinner given by the minister of Saxony. The Countess Hohenthal, who sat by his side, was inconsiderate enough to ask: "Is it true that your excellency intends to go to war with Austria?"

"Certainly, my dear countess," replied Bismarck in his blandest manner, "I have thought of nothing else since I entered the cabinet. Our guns are ready and you will soon find that they are superior to the Austrian artillery."

"But then you must give me some friendly advice," said the countess. "I have two castles, one in Bohemia and one near Leipsic. Which one would be the safest to go to?"

"If you take my advice," answered Bismarck, "you will not go to Bohemia. Your castle is located in the very vicinity where we intend to beat the Austrians. Go to Saxony and you will be perfectly safe."

The countess made her indiscretion complete by telling everyone of this remarkable conversation. The world was startled and demands for an explanation came from all quarters.

"Pooh!" smiled Bismarck, with a shrug of his houlders. "Do you pay attention to an ironical answer, prompted by an indiscreet question?"

Hymns the Queen Loves.

From The Quiver.

Queen Victoria, throughout her long life, and the constant attendance on divine services, has shown a singularly catholic taste in hymns. Old Lutheran paraphrases and chorales, Scottish psalms, the hymns of Wesley and Toplady, and Watts, Lyte and Newman, all have appealed to her. For many years after the queen had made her Highland home at Balmoral with her family, she would not have any hymns sung, either at Crathie church or at the private services in the castle, but was content with the quaint version of the psalms in general use among the Presbyterians of the old school. Now the "Scottish Hymnal" is used at both, and the hymns selected for the castle services are generally chosen by Princess Beatrice or the ladies in personal attendance on the sovereign. The queen is very fond of "Nearer, My God, to Thee." Another favorite with the queen is "The Soldier's Hymn," written by Rev. Arthur Robins, of Holy Trinity church, Windsor, and set to Rossini's music.

It is well known that the queen "dearly loves a soldier," as the phrase goes, and that military sights, sounds and reminiscences have appealed to her strongly from very childhood. She herself chose the texts beginning, "I have fought a good fight," and "Fight the good fight of faith," and personally paid for their being illuminated round the face of the galleries of Holy Trinity, where are also ascribed the names of 1,337 men of the Grenadier, Coldstream and Scots Guards, and of twenty-seven officers who fell in the Crimean war. Charles Wesley's "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," and old John Newton's "How Sweet the Name of Jesus Sounds!" have always been much enjoyed and appreciated by the queen.

When a grass widow selects a seat in the park she always gets as far away from a keep-off-the-grass sign as possible.

If You Can't Sleep the cause is pretty sure to be in the stomach. If that important organ is out of order, the nerves will be too, and disordered nerues keep you awake. Sound, refreshing, invigorating sleep is sure to follow the taking of . .

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FUNERAL NOTICE.

SMITH—The friends and acquaintances of Mr. Henry K. Smith, Mr. John A. Smith, Mr. Tucker Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Fleming Taylor are requested to attend the funeral of the former from the residence of Mr. John M. Hill, 181 Ivy street, Tuesday morning, September 13th, at 10:30 o'clock.

The following gentlemen are requested to act as pall bearers: C. H. McCall, E. B. Roeder, B. M. Lovejoy, John E. Clark, T. H. Pitts, Dr. H. S. Wright. They will please meet at Barclay & Brandon's at 10 o'clock.

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AMATEUR GOLF GAMES ARE NOW ON

Playing for the Championship at Morristown, N. J.

THE CONTESTS VERY SPIRITED

Pairs Sent on Their Journeys Every Four Minutes.

BY NOON ALL PLAYERS WERE AT WORK

Match Rounds Will Begin Today—Result of the Baseball Games Played Yesterday.

Morristown, N. J., September 12.—The fourth regular amateur golf championship tournament, under the auspices of the United States Golf Association, opened today on the links of the Morris County Golf Club. Judging from the auspicious manner in which the play began and the promptitude of the officials and players, this year's championship contest will go on record as one of the most perfectly arranged affairs of its kind in this country. The weather was delightful and the condition of the links drew forth a generous amount of praise from the players. When the club made its bid at the last annual meeting of the United States Golf Association to have this year's great event take place on its grounds, the representatives promised if the annual contest should be held here to prepare a course that would outclass any links in America. The players who have started in the tournament all acknowledge that the Morris club's greens committee has, with a generous expenditure of money and time, succeeded in furnishing the most perfect golf course in the country. The distance from the first tee to the last of the eighteen holes is exactly 5,960 yards, so that each player in the preliminaries shall cover nearly seven miles in going twice over the course of the medal play at thirty-six holes.

One hundred and twenty of the best amateur players, representing forty-eight of the leading golf clubs in this country, have entered for the contest of the blue ribbons of American golf and it is expected that there will not be a half dozen absentees. The players most prominent in the list are ex-Champion C. B. MacDonald, of the Chicago Golf Club, who won the honors in 1896, and H. J. Whigham, of the Onwentsia Club, Lake Forest, Ill., who captured the title at Shinnecock Hills in 1896, and was again successful in Chicago last year. Mr. Whigham was among the doubtful starters up to this morning, as his health has been impaired from a prolonged stay in Cuba during the war, but it was officially announced today by one of the greens committee that he would surely compete. A few days ago the players were paired for the preliminaries and the first two, Maturin Ballow, of the Apawamis Club, Rye, N. Y., and Frank L. Woodford, of the Overland Association, Denver, Col., were called to the first tee at half-past 7 o'clock. Notwithstanding the early hour set for the opening of the game there was quite a large representative gathering in front of the clubhouse when the men drove off for the first hole.

At intervals of four minutes the other pairs were dispatched on their journeys, so that by noon all the players had begun their work for the much coveted prize. The play today was confined to medal play at thirty-six holes, the thirty-two lowest scores to qualify for the play rounds which are to begin tomorrow. Among those who waited to answer to their names when called at the appointed time were David R. Forgan and Mark Cummings, of Chicago.

Among the first fifty men who finished the first half of the day's play, only two had got into the eighties. W. Bayard Cutting, Jr., West Brook, and G. C. Islip made the best record for eighteen holes with eighty-six strokes, and Albert H. Smith, of the Onwentsia Club, Chicago, came next with eighty-nine.

NATIONAL BASEBALL LEAGUE.

National League Standing.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Pr. Ct.
Boston	122	80	42	.656
Cincinnati	126	79	47	.626
Baltimore	118	72	46	.610
Cleveland	121	70	51	.579
Chicago	126	69	57	.548
New York	122	66	56	.541
Pittsburg	125	63	62	.504
Philadelphia	118	59	59	.500
Louisville	127	54	73	.425
Brooklyn	115	46	69	.400
Washington	123	41	82	.334
St. Louis	123	34	89	.276

Boston 7, Philadelphia 1.

Philadelphia, September 12.—Philadelphia was never in today's game. Boston played all the points.

Score:		R	H	E
Philadelphia	0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1	1	5	4
Boston	0 0 2 0 2 1 1 1—7	7	7	0

Called account darkness.

Batteries: Platt and McFarland; Lewis and Bergen.

Washington 5, Baltimore 4.

Baltimore, September 12.—The Baltimore club forgot to bat Mercer at critical stages of today's game, and the Senators earned their victory by clean-cut, fast work.

Score:		R	H	E
Baltimore	2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—4	4	11	1
Washington	0 0 1 3 0 0 1 0 0—5	5	9	0

Batteries: McJames and Robinson; Mercer and Farrell.

Pittsburg 3, Chicago 1.

Pittsburg, September 12.—Inability to hit Hart, and two errors by Dahlen defeated the Chicagos. Attendance 1,200.

Score:		R	H	E
Pittsburg	1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 *—3	3	6	0
Chicago	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1	1	4	2

Batteries: Hart and Bowerman; Katoll and Chance. Umpire, McDonald. Time, 1:45.

Mystery in Bridgeport.

Bridgeport, Conn., September 12.—Two packages, containing portions of a woman's body, were found today in Mud flats. In the packages were the head of a woman cut from the body near the shoulder, and the lower limbs, which had been separated from the body, unjointed and cut in two at the knees, then tied together and wrapped up in a strong glazed paper. The head of the woman was battered and jammed on one side, and had a cloth tied over the mouth.

THE SHERIFF WAS IN THE RING

SEIZED THE PUGILISTS BEFORE THEY COULD STRIKE A BLOW.

Bout Between Lavigne and Erne Declared Off—Athletic Club to Sue the Officers.

Buffalo, N. Y., September 12.—The twenty-round bout for the lightweight championship of the world between Frank Erne and "Kid" Lavigne, that was to have been the opening contest at the Hawthorne Athletic Club at Cheektowaga tonight, was stopped by Sheriff Kilgallon before the men came together in the arena.

A crowd of about 4,000 people had gathered. The sheriff and a score of deputies were in the ring when Lon Breckwith, of Cleveland, and Jack O'Donnell were ordered on for the preliminary bout. The sheriff declared that he would not permit any contest to take place. John W. Fisher, attorney for the town of Cheektowaga, demanded that the club be given the use of its property and the boxers were ordered to shake hands.

Before a blow could be struck the deputies seized the boxers and forced them to their corners and then released them. Once more the boxers were ordered to get together, but the deputies again interfered and for a few minutes the ring was filled with struggling deputies, fighters and their seconds and Breckwith and O'Donnell were again compelled to take their seats. The The spectators were greatly excited and roundly denounced the action of the sheriff, but no open act of violence was committed. After a long wordy wrangle Breckwith and O'Donnell left the ring.

Erne and Lavigne were then introduced "to box under the provisions of the Horton law." The men were in their corners, but the sheriff could not be prevailed upon to permit them to get together in a friendly sparring match. Finally, it was announced that the bout was off. The club officials obtained a long list of witnesses and declared that the club would immediately bring action against the sheriff for damages.

The Corbett-McCoy contest, scheduled for October 15th, will depend upon the result of the action brought against the sheriff. The sheriff did not arrest either of the principals in the preliminary, notwithstanding the managers ordered them to resume fighting, evidently with that purpose.

Choynski and Goddard.

Philadelphia, September 12.—Joe Choynski had all the best of his bout with Joe Goddard tonight at the Arena. Goddard was considerably heavier than the Californian, but he lacked in science. Choynski made a chopping block of the Australian and several times it looked as though Goddard would not be able to stay the full six rounds. There was but little fighting in the opening round, the men exchanging rights on the face and Goddard landed a light left on Choynski's chest. In the second round Choynski landed several hard lefts on Goddard's face, but the latter could not get in a good blow. The third, fourth and fifth rounds were repetitions of the second, Choynski doing nearly all the leading and landing almost at will. In the closing round Goddard fought wildly, while Choynski was calm and banged Goddard on the jaw, sending him to his knees. Choynski landed hard and often, but he could not stop the Australian.

When the gong sounded a spectator jumped into the ring and attempted to hit Goddard, but he was quickly thrown from the platform.

Bonner Whips Creedon.

New York, September 12.—Jack Bonner, the middle-weight pugilist from Summit, Pa., gained an easy victory over Dan Creedon, the Australian boxer, in the second round of their fight at the Greater New York Athletic Club tonight. Creedon was knocked down with a heavy right-hand punch on the jaw, and in falling he twisted his right ankle. He was not knocked out, but the blow received on the jaw was enough to settle the boxing aspirations of any man. He groped around and tried to regain his feet, while the referee was counting off the seconds, but his ankle was too badly injured for him to stand up straight and he fell again and was counted out. The spectators were satisfied that Dan was not "faking" and left the house after being informed that the doctor who attended the Australian had found the ankle badly sprained.

HOW THE HORSES RAN.

Races at Newport.

Cincinnati, O., September 12.—George Krats won a good race at Newport today, covering a mile in 1:40¾.

In the fourth race, Jockey Narvaez was kicked at the post and had his left arm badly bruised. Weather pleasant; track fast.

FIRST RACE—Five furlongs: Airblast, even, won; Press Kimball second, Eberhart third. Time, 1:01¾.

SECOND RACE—Six and a half furlongs: Iola, 8 to 1, won; Tit-for-Tat second, Maggie S third. Time, 1:20¾.

THIRD RACE—Selling; one and one-eighth miles: Ray H, 6 to 1, won; Joe Shelby second, Barton third. Time, 1:55½.

FOURTH RACE—One mile: George Krats, 5 to 2, won; Lanky Bob second, Sauber third. Time, 1:40¾.

FIFTH RACE—Selling; six furlongs: Galathee, 8 to 5, won; Bessie Ewing second; Pat Garreet third. Time, 1:15¼.

SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs: Chiquita II, 50 to 1, won; Evaline second, Libation third. Time, 1:55½.

Newport Entries for Today.

First race, maidens, six furlongs: Sweet Cream, Black Sleeves, Picayune 11, Tiga, Coreal Augustin The Nauthka, Alcides, Spinnaker, Aureate, Louise, Odache 102, Elare, Ed Overlook, Agatha Lassie Lou 105, Ganador 108.

Second race, selling, one mile: Violin, School Girl, Leong 93, King Oscar 95, Rotha 97, Highnoon, Stockholm, Hungry Hill, Ada Russell, Violet Parsons, Nannie D, Springtime, Derby Maid 103, Peggy, Clan Campbell 106.

Third race, handicap, five and a half furlongs: Ernespie 92, Vox 103, Donald Bain 105, Mazo, Gay Parienne 106, Souchon 107, Piccola 108, Jim McClery 109, Giess Me 112.

Fourth race, one mile and seventy yards: Bon Jour 97, Trimuda 100, Elkin, Samovar 103, J. H. C. 108.

Fifth race, selling, five furlongs: Kitty French, Aunt Judy, Breckin Ban, Contravene, Rena, Rosa Masso 103, Belle of Dublin, Frances Reed, Payment, Tullah B. Protect 105, Jessie Barbo 107, Salvarez, Norma Taylor 109, Beorgia 111.

Sixth race, selling, one mile: Annie Oldfield 93, Sauber, Virgie O, Ma Angeline 95, Tom Kinsley 99, Teucer 102, Cecil, Ollean 103, Pancharm 104, Miss Bramble 105, Osmon, Kowalsky 106, The Planet, Don Clarencio 108, Maddalo 114.

Entries at Gravesend.

First Race—High-weight handicap; five and one-half furlongs: Lambent 136, Ben Doran 133, St. Callatine 125, Miss Miriam 124, Bardelle 120, Banastar, Kenmore Queen 114, Glenoine, Himtime 112, Lord Zeni 111, Blarneystone 108, Billali 105, Leando, Fleeting Gold, Dunbar 98, Murillo 97, Kilt 90.

Second Race—Selling; one and one-sixteenth miles: Leedsville 112, Ben Ronald 106, Merry Prince, Halladay 10, Manassas 101, Decanter 97, Millstream, Twinkler, Handpress 96.

Third Race—Junior champion stakes, $15,000; six furlongs: Jean Bereaud 126, Scannel, Sir Hubert, Rusvher, Ahom, W. Overton, Alps 115, Composer, Kinley Mac, Rhinelander, Hungarian, Frohsinn 107, Prestidigatitrice 104.

Fourth Race—First special; one and one-quarter miles: The Friar, Algol 122, Candelabra, Twinkler, Florence, Handball Bangle, Sir Gawain 105, Alice Farley, Briar Sweet 102.

Fifth Race—Selling; five furlongs: Turvey Drop 109, Easter Card 108, Helen Thomas 107, Federal, St. Clair, Ben Viking 104, Cathedral, Jerid, Oration 102, Anangram 101, Tender, Diminutive 99, Chivalrous, Chorus Boy 04.

Sixth Race—Hitchcock steeplechase, about two and a half miles: Olindo 160, Royal Scarlet 159, Marshall 156, Wood Piegeon 154, Trillion, Diversion 146, Plutarch 139, Baby Bill 136, Kinverra 136, Irion 135.

Chicago Races.

Chicago, September 12.—Hawthorne results, weather cool, track fast:

FIRST RACE—Five furlongs: Spirituelle, 11 to 20, won; Tulla Fonso, second; Oleska, third. Time, 1:01¼.

SECOND RACE—Six furlongs: Enchanter, 9 to 5, won; O'Connell, second; Diggs, third. Time 1:14¼.

THIRD RACE—One and one-eighth miles: Imp, 8 to 5, won; Crockett, second; John Bright, third. Time, 1:53.

FOURTH RACE—One mile: Found, 2 to 1, won; Yuba Dam, second; Ollie Dixon, third. Time, 1:40¾.

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs: Whitcomb, 6 to 1, won; Sangamon, second; Bryan, third. Time, 1:15½.

SIXTH RACE—One mile: Miss Lizzie, 15 to 1, won; Cutter, second; Idle Hour, third. Time, 1:41.

ENTRIES FOR TUESDAY.

First race, five furlongs, selling—Cora Havill II, Guitana, Free Hand, Native Son, Cenace, Pat Cleburne, Gold Runner, Obstinate Simon 115, Doremus, Red Pirate, Lur dan, Mr. Johnson, Ach 118.

Second race, six furlongs: Sorrow, Flora Louise, Elsie Bramble Virgie, Little Alarm, Marzelle 98 Broad Marker St. Simmerson 101, Alleviate 103, May W, Silver Set, David 104, Bliss Rucker 106, Hohenzollern, Time, maker 107, Belle of Memphis, Mary Black 108, Abuse 117.

Third race, one and one-sixteenth miles: Parole d'Or 88, Her Favor, Bing Binger 90, The Devil 103, Cherryleaf 105, Candelaria 108, Storm King 108, David Tenny 11, Dr. Sheppard 114, Plantain 85, Dare II 98.

Fourth race, one and one-quarter miles, selling: Necedeah, Connie Lee, Teutonnia, Collins 94, Sunny, Governor Sheeson 97, Pete Kitchen, Can't Dance 103, Morte Fonse 107, Sutton 110.

Fifth race, six furlongs: Chauncey Fisher, Sun Bonnet, Revenge, Dare 104, King's highway, Pug, Marcato 107, Opponent, Storm Queen, Weird, Star and Crescent, Exquisite, Ruskin 109, Canova, Moch, Beaumonde, Veloce, San Saba R 112.

Sixth race, five furlongs, selling: Willy Howard, Etta P, Monadour, Flirtation, Princess Murphy, Rio Chico, Schanken, Sidtilla 115, Barbaras, Calebas, Stuttgart, Frank Iseland, Mizzoura, Old Fox, Numa, Teutons 118.

Fort Erie Results.

Buffalo, N. Y., September 12.—Today's results:

FIRST RACE—Selling, five and a half furlongs: Chrystavallo, 60 to 1, won: Eclipse, second; Venetian, third. Time, 1:09½.

SECOND RACE—Five and a half furlongs: By George, 13 to 5, won; Garrabrant, second; Cavotte, third. Time, 1:10.

THIRD RACE—One mile: Ed Farrell, 1 to 2, won; Henry Launt, second; Simon D, third. Time, 1:41½.

FOURTH RACE—Six furlongs: Dick Warren, 30 to 1, won; Sleepy Belle, second; Farondole, third. Time, 1:15½.

FIFTH RACE—One and one-sixteenth miles: Tony Honig, 3 to 1, won; Lena, second; Onseca, third. Time, 1:49.

SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs: Damocles, 8 to 5, won; Debride, second; V. R. Customs, third. Time, 1:14.

Races at Rigby.

Portland, Me., September 12.—The September meeting at Rigby began this afternoon with a small attendance and ordinary races. One of the events went off in straight heats, and it required but one extra trial to settle the others.

2:12 class, pace, $2,000: Indiana, b. g. (McCarthy), 1, 1, 1; Monople, 2, 2, 2; Winfield, 3, 3, 3. Best time 2:11. No others started.

2:42 trotting, purse $1,500: Robert Patchen, b. g. (Wilson), 2, 1, 1, 1; True Chimes, 1, 2, 2, 2; Cuticline blk. g., 3, 3, 3, dis. King Malcolm also started. Best time, 2:24½.

2:22 class, trotting, $1,500: Ben H, c. g. (McDonald), 2, 1, 1, 1; Green Brino, 1, 3, 2, 3; Tudor Chimes 3, 2, 4, 4. Timorah and Lisa Bee finished as named. Best time, 2:12¾.

Indorsing Theodore Roosevelt.

New York, September 12.—The central committee of the Citizens' Union tonight adopted a resolution indorsing the action of the independent citizens committee in nominating a state ticket headed by Theodore Roosevelt for governor.

The Rescued Whaling Fleet.

Port Townsend, Wash., September 12.—The revenue cutter Bear, which carried relief to the whaling fleet in the Arctic, has entered the straits. She will reach Seattle about 6 a. m., tomorrow. The Bear has on board about 100 men, composing the crews of the three vessels of the whaling fleet that were wrecked.

WHY GOV. ATKINSON HAS EXTRA UNIFORM

The governor was reclining at ease in a soft-bottom chair, enjoying the smoke of a good cigar, after the weary round of business at the capitol. Incidentally his mind would wander at times to the unlucky position of the Georgia volunteers in their Tennessee and Alabama camps, many of whom desired to return to their homes and business positions, but are unable to do so until the war department takes a notion to muster them out.

The executive mind was hence in a kindly groove for all oppressed soldiers, and particularly for Georgia volunteers, when the door of the study opened a moment after a knock was heard on the panel and the head of the governor's butler intruded into the room.

"Governor, deres a man at the front door dat says he's a Second Georgia volunteer, and wants to speak wid you."

The butler was told to escort the soldier up, and in a few seconds, following the attendant, in came a young fellow, not particularly well dressed, but nevertheless with a good face and prepossessing appearance. In a few words he explained in reply to inquiries from the governor that he was a member of the Second Georgia regiment at home on a furlough, and that knowing no one in the city, and having no funds, he was driven to ask the governor for the loan of 50 cents with which to procure a lodging for the night.

The chief executive, being in a state of mind friendly to all soldiers, and seeing no way to help all the troops in camp at present, decided that the next best thing to do was to help the homeless volunteer, far away from his comrades. The executive's hand had gone into the governor's vest, and with a silver dollar reclining on the palm, was for the moment outstretched toward the man, who made a movement as though to take it, when the military instincts of the executive mind was suddenly aroused as to the governor noted the total abscence of uniform on his caller.

"What have you done with your uniform, my boy?" asked the governor. "You are, of course, aware of the rule which requires all troops to wear their uniforms when on furloughs, as much so as though they were in camp?"

The caller blushed badly and appeared to be somewhat upset at the sudden question. He recovered in a moment, however, and asserted that his uniform was a little way down the street, and that in order to convince the governor, he would go at once and bring the suit.,

During the short absence of the supposed volunteer, the governor set himself to thinking, and thought it more than peculiar that a man with a surplus suit of clothes should be compelled to beg or even to borrow. He was not prepared to doubt the truth of what the fellow had confided to him, though, and it was his intention to give the poor soldier the money he had asked for, upon his return.

Before many minutes had passed, the butler again ushered in the caller, who wore a face of great solemnity, and in his hands, which were placed behind his back, was evidently held the missing uniform.

"Here she is, governor," and the fellow threw the uniform down on the floor, with the assurance of one already made rich with large loans. On the floor, at the governor's feet, lay a dark-blue uniform with gold braid along the sleeves and fancy work along the breast of the coat. The suit was for all the world like those worn by the Salvation Army, and had evidently seen much service on the back of some home missionary.

The governor was stunned at the revelation, but the supposed volunteer looked on with an innocent and naive humility, evidently acquired from close contact with the uniform. The indignation of the executive was great when amazement at the audacity of the thing died away, and in wrath he rose from his seat, with half a desire to give the evident fakir a thrashing.

The fellow, whose conduct had been inexplicable from any reasonable standpoint, disappeared down the winding steps two at a time, and the grinning butler, who had heard and seen the whole performance, made way for the caller as his figure passed by and was lost in the darkness.

The chief executive has a uniform to sell, and incidentally possesses a quality of experience that will teach him to guard against alleged soldiers.

THE SUBURBANITE AND OTHER TROUBLES

Continued from Fifth Page.

think there is a burglar at work," replied the call man. The man with the surly voice changed the tone of his voice. "I'll be right down, officer," he said, and another five minutes found him, hastily dressed, on his way to the city with the officer.

"I know there was a light in my store when I left today," he said, "because I lighted the gas myself."

Both called officer and aroused citizen agreed that a burglar was surely at work, and in conversation on this kind they proceeded to the store which had no light in it. They came upon the group of officers who had been summoned to the store to aid in the capture of the burglar.

The citizen spoke first. "Well, gentlemen," he said, "let's go down and make a try at the burglar." With this he started down the street, but no one followed. The aroused cittizen stopped. "Why don't you come on?" he asked.

"Why, er, er——Where is your store?" asked an officer, laying stress on the "is."

"Ain't this your place of business?" asked another policeman, pointing to a store in front of which the officers were.

"No," said the citizen, beginning to realize what had happened, "I moved away from there two months ago, and that store has been vacant ever since." By way of adding force to his remarks, the citizen made use of a few choice words, popularly supposed to be thought of only by angry men.

The policemen did not say much, but after the citizen expatiated upon the outrage of waking up a peaceful man on a wild goose mission, and had started for home in a hack, they began to disperse, but not before the tall policeman who had discovered the absence of light in the vacant store had remarked, "I'll tell you what: There oughter be a law to make merchants report to the chief of police when they move out of a store."

DEATH OF MR. JOHN M. HILL.

The Funeral Services Will Be Conducted This Morning.

Funeral services over the remains of Mr. John M. Hill, who died several days ago at his late residence, 181 Ivy street, will occur this morning at 10:30 o'clock, at the residence.

The following gentlemen will act as pallbearers, and are requested to meet at Barclay & Brandon's at 10 o'clock: C. H. McCall, E. B. Roeder, B. M. Lovejoy, John E. Clark, T. H. Pitts, Dr. H. S. Wright.

STATE DEPOSITORY.—Governor Atkinson yesterday issued an order making the People's bank, of Cordele, Ga., a state depository.

Commissions to Ticket Agents.

St. Louis, September 12.—At the call of Chairman Richardson, of the Southeastern Passenger Association, a mass meeting will be held in this city, September 27th. The chief subject to be taken up will be the payment of commissions to ticket agents.

A CRITICAL TIME

During the Battle of Santiago.

SICK OR WELL, A RUSH NIGHT AND DAY.

The Packers at the Battle of Santiago de Cuba Were All Heroes—Their Heroic Efforts in Getting Ammunition and Rations to the Front Saved the Day.

P. E. Butler, of pack-train No. 3, writing from Santiago de Cuba, on July 23d, says: "We all had diarrhoea in more or less violent form, and when we landed we had no time to see a doctor, for it was a case of rush, and rush night and day to keep the troops supplied with ammunition and rations, but thanks to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, we were able to keep at work and keep our health; in fact, I sincerely believe that at one critical time this medicine was the indirect saviour of our army, for if the packers had been unable to work, there would have been no way of getting supplies to the front. There were no roads that a wagon train could use. My comrade and myself had the good fortune to lay in a supply of this medicine for our pack-train before we left Tampa, and I know in four cases it absolutely saved life."

The above letter was written to the manufacturers of this medicine, the Chamberlain Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by Frank Edmondson, 53 Whitehall.

WE CARRY THE BEST OF EVERYTHING!

In our line. We are agents for P. & F. Corbin's Builders Hardware, A. G. Spalding & Co's Sporting Goods and the best lines of cutlery, general hardware and guns to be found anywhere. We guarantee both quality and price of our goods. Give us the opportunity of convincing you that "We are the people."

CLARKE HARDWARE CO.,

33 Peachtree St., Cor. Edgewood Ave.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MAIL ORDERS.

"It is asserted by those who ought to know that very much of the Witch Hazel extract in market contains very little of the Hazel."—(*Druggists' Circular, March, 1898.*)

"Nothing can equal **POND'S EXTRACT.** I have tested others, and yours is four times as strong as the best."—*Dr. O. G. Randall.*

Send two-cent stamp for our 48-page book "Tasty Dishes." POND'S EXTRACT COMPANY 76 FIFTH AVE. NEW YORK CITY

POND'S EXTRACT cures Sunburn, Chafing, Mosquito Bites, Stings of Insects, Eruptions, Sore Eyes, Sore Feet and All Pain.

Bismarck's Servant's Call.

From The San Francisco Argonaut.

When Bismarck was Prussian delegate to the federal diet at Frankfort he took apartments in the house of a patrician who held the Prussians in great repugnance, and when Bismarck applied to him to have a bell fixed up in his servant's room he answered that if Bismarck wanted a bell he must get it fixed himself.

A few days later a loud report of firearms was heard to proceed from the delegate's room. The landlord rushed up to his lodger's apartments and, bursting into Bismarck's study, found him seated at his desk before a great pile of documents, calmly smoking a pipe. There was a pistol lying or the table, still smoking at the barrel.

"For the love of heaven, what has happened?" asked the frightened landlord.

"Nothing, nothing," answered Bismarck quietly; "don't disturb yourself. I was only calling my servant. It's a very harmless signal, to which you will have to accustom yourself, for no doubt I shall want oftentimes to use it again."

The bell was fixed up the next day.

Thomas H. Northen. Walker Dunson.

NORTHEN & DUNSON,

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable.

Piedmont Avenue—Handsome home, best part of street, and vacant lots for sale.

North Avenue—Nice 2-story house, lot 60x140, in 100 yards Peachtree st., for $4,000.

Washington Street—Two-story 8-room house, lot 54x140, for $4,150.

Pryor Street—Lot 51x200, east front, $1,200.

Washington Street—Lot 50x190, only $1,100.

South Kirkwood—Six-room house and two acres of land for $1,500, on easy terms.

Peachtree Street—Large lot, east front, covered with an oak grove, for less than $75 a front foot.

EXCHANGE—27-acre truck farm about 4 miles from city, at $2,700, to exchange for Atlanta property.

If you want to buy, sell or borrow, it will pay you to call on us.

For Rent by D. P. Morris & Sons, 41 North Broad Street.

10-room house,	W. Peachtree st	$32 50
11-room house,	Crew street	35 00
11-room house,	Jackson street	40 00
10-room house,	Druid Circle	35 00
13-room house,	Central Place	25 00
11-room house,	Whitehall street	35 00
10-room house	Capitol avenue	30 00
9-room house,	Peachtree street	37 50
9-room house,	E. Cain street	20 00
8-room house,	13th street	21 00
8-room house,	Spring street	22 50
8-room house,	Piedmont avenue	31 50
7-room house,	Gartrell street	17 00
8-room house,	Yonge street	15 00
7-room house,	Mangum street	15 00
7-room house,	Loyd street	17 00
6-room house,	Luckie street	16 00
6-room house,	Bass street	18 00
6-room house,	Ponce de Leon ave	15 00
6-room house,	Formwalt st. (Sept. 19)	25 00

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 50 Broad street.

SEE DELKIN'S FINE DIAMONDS 10 PEACHTREE ST., ATLANTA

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Two hundred acres in cultivation, 65 acres of fine creek bottom. The bottom land will produce 40 bushels of corn per acre this year. Has 6-room, two-story frame dwelling, four tenant houses, large barn, etc. Can sell for $10 per acre; one-fourth cash, balance to suit. Your opportunity to get a big bargain. T. H. SAPPINGTON, of C. H. GIRARDEAU & CO., 8 E. Wall.

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FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

SPLENDID 8-room cottage, No. 206 Ivy street, opposite Ivy street school; large lot; all of the modern conveniences; hot and cold water. Apply to George M. Hope, 168 Peachtree street.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—Three furnished rooms, all modern conveniences; rent one or three; close in. Call No. 2 Whitehall. J. H. Gavan.

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

LODGE HALL FOR RENT—The K. of P. hall, over Maddox-Rucker Banking Company, recently renovated and furnished throughout with electric lights, and now in splendid condition. Apply H. P. Bryans, with Maddox-Rucker Banking Co. 9-2 tf

FOR SALE—Machinery.

FOR SALE and immediate delivery, large stock of boilers and engines of all styles and sizes; also saw mills, grist mills, gins, cotton presses, etc., at satisfactory prices. Avery & McMillan, 51 and 53 S. Forsyth st., Atlanta, Ga.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

WILLIAMS TYPEWRITER—Visible writing, no lifting of carriage; direct inking; unequaled speed; strong manifolding; the leader of standard typewriters. Also neostyles, mimeographs and all kinds of second-hand typewriters and supplies. Write for prices. Edwin A. Hardin Company, No. 16 N. Pryor street. 7-10-6m

FOR SALE—Chickens, Eggs, Etc.

FOR SALE—Two Plymouth Rock hens and rooster, one Cochin hen and three small chickens; all full blood; will sell lot for $6, on account have no place to keep them. Address or call 66 Bass street. West.

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For the Safe and Permanent Cure of Liquor, Opium, Morphine, Cocaine, Tobacco and Cigarette Habits. Endorsed and adopted by the United States Government. For information, address Keeley Institute, Atlanta, Ga.

NEW SANITARIUM, 591 WHITEHALL ST.

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st., W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1956. 2 calls

PERSONAL.

PERSONS meriting professional degrees, graduated. Medical and other courses. Lock Box 590, Chicago. 9-13-10t

MRS. M. J. GALLAND has returned to Atlanta, and would be pleased to hear from her many customers for the Mme. McCabe corset. Addressing Atlanta postoffice.

SWEET WATER Park Hotel, Lithia Springs, is now open for the fall and winter season. 8-28-tf

MEDICAL.

LADIES! Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best; safe, reliable; take no other; send 4c. stamps for particulars, "Relief for Ladies," in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 7-10 sun tues thur

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

BERKSHIRE PIGS for sale. Pure blood of the above breed ready for delivery; 2 mo. old, $5 each. B. L. Giddings, East Point, Ga.

PAXTON steam heater and eight radiators for sale cheap. 123 Whitehall street.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED TO BUY—Ten to forty shares Georgia R. R. stock. Address, with lowest price, "Stock," care Constitution.

WANTED—To Exchange.

WANTED—To exchange beautiful cottage home in Kirkwood for vacant lots in College Park or Hapeville. Anderson, Constitution. 9-13-2t

ROOMS—With or Without Board.

TWO CLEAN, connecting rooms, with or without board. 86 West Baker. Some furniture for sale cheap.

FOUND.

FOUND—Pointer dog, which owner can have by proving ownership and paying for expenses. Apply 157 Walton street.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—To buy a barber shop, close in; will pay cash. Address "M," Box 347, city.

START a mail order business at home; particulars for stamp. Ormond Co., Chicago. 9-11-3t sun

$36.25—Our weekly average for the past two years on an investment of $25. Has never been equaled. We gladly give all desired information. Grannan & Co., Cincinnati, O.

MONEY TO LOAN.

WITHOUT REAL ESTATE you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company. Office fifth floor Temple Court. Joseph N. Moody, president. tues thur sun

MARTIN & BECKER negotiate loans on long or short time: real estate security; repayments as desired. 1 S. Forsyth street.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest without commission, and repayable in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier, Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9 E. Alabama street.

WE OFFER $1,000 and $1,200 and $2,000 on improved residence property in Atlanta at low rates. Call at once. Barker & Holleman, Gould building. 'Phone 1207.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

5 AND 6 per cent money to loan on real estate, 1 to 10 years; money here for quick loans W. A. Foster, room 18, Jos. E. Brown building, corner Pryor and Wall st.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

6 PER CENT—6 per cent loans negotiated on choice improved farm, city and town property in Georgia. Address T. W. Baxter & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

MONEY TO LEND, repayable monthly or otherwise, at lowest rates of interest; no commissions charged. Real estate notes bought. Equitable Loan and Security Co.

Gavan Book Co., 2 Whitehall Street.

WE STILL HAVE PLENTY of second-hand school books for all grades and schools. We continue to buy all kinds of school books. Ship us what you have. Medical works bought and sold. Solid gold fountain pen by mail, $1.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

REAL ESTATE for sale at Clarkston, Ga.; 50 acres, 30 acres in cultivation, all fresh, seven in high state of cultivation; will sell crop and stock or farm separate; come to see me. Address P. M., Clarkston, Ga.

FOR SALE—One of the largest and best farms in east Alabama; can be bought for $7,500, worth $12,000. What better investment do you want? Address box H, Salem, Ala. 9-4-2t sun

We Pay Cash for Old Gold and Silver
JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS,
51 Whitehall Street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—Advertisement solicitors. Apply between the hours of 3 and 5. 30½ S. Pryor street. Southern Farm Register Co.

WANTED—Active young man for office work; salary $50; who can lend employer $750. Security, care Constitution.

WANTED—Young man to keep set single-entry books. Apply 77 Peachtree street.

WANTED—Man capable of taking charge of mail order department. Star Tailors. 9-11-3t

SALESMEN on cigars; $125 per mo. and expenses; experience unnecessary; permanent position; inducements. Imperial Cigar Co., New York city. 9-11-sun tues thur

SALESMEN—$100 monthly and expenses, selling to merchants and families machine for cooling refrigerators; guaranteed 75 per cent cheaper than ice. Address Arctic Refrigerating Co., Cincinnati, O.

SOUTHERN BUSINESS BUREAU, 70½ Peachtree, will assist you in getting a good position; now is the time to send in your application. We received nine calls for help last week.

WANTED—Active men everywhere anxious to earn from $20 to $45 weekly, to take orders for "Cuba and the War with Spain;" 600 pages; 100 war illustrations; retail $1.50; only recognized official book; no capital nor experience necessary; impossible to earn less than $3 daily; book outfit, including map of the world, 30x40, "Cream of the American Navy," picture in colors 3 feet long, and full instructions, free on application. Address Globe Bible Publishing Co., 723 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa. 9-11-3t

WANTED—Man in every town in Georgia, Alabama and Florida to take orders for suits $15 up, $3.50 pants up. Send 25 cents in cash or stamps for samples. Star Tailor, 40½ North Forsyth, Atlanta, Ga. 9-11-7t

WANTED—Two (2) first-class axle turners; steady employment; best wages. Apply immediately, in person, to the Illinois Car and Equipment Co., Anniston, Ala. 9-8-3t

WE PAY MEN $75 to $125 per mo. and expenses selling cigars; experience unnecessary; steady position. Bailey Bros., Philadelphia, Pa. 9-11-sun mon wed

WANTED—Salesmen.

WANTED—Salesmen to sell toilet soap to dealers; $100 per month salary and expenses; experience unnecessary. Louis Ernst Co., St. Louis, Mo. 8-28-sun tues thurs

WANTED—An experienced saddlery and harness salesman with an established trade in Georgia. Address Harbison & Gathright, Louisville, Ky. 9-10-4t

WANTED HELP—Female.

WANTED—Girls and boys to learn shorthand at Exchange hotel, 161 Marietta st., 150 yards from postoffice. Special terms ladies till October 1st. 9-13 6t tues thu sat

PROFITABLE home work for men or women; day or evening; $6 to $12 weekly; no canvassing or experience needed; plain instructions and work mailed on application. Brazilian Mfg. Co., New York city. 9-11-sun mon tues

SITUATION WANTED—Male.

$15 TO $35 a week and expenses paid men to sell cigars on time; experience unnecessary. W. L. Kline Co., St. Louis, Mo. 6-10 sun tues thr

WANTED—By an expert stenographer and bookkeeper, a position in or out of city. Five years' experience. Best references. Address H. B. B., 91 Pine street, Atlanta, Ga. 9-11-sun tues thur

WANTED—A position as bookkeeper or salesman, or anything else. Address T. A. B., care Constitution. 9-8-7t

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Lady wants copying, penmanship, for business or law firm. Address D., care Constitution.

WANTED—Copying or writing of any kind to do by young lady owning typewriter; references. Miss O. W., care Constitution.

A YOUNG LADY wants position as stenographer and office assistant; best references. Address Competent, care Constitution.

WANTED—Agents.

LEATHER SUSPENDERS—$3 to $6 daily to live agents; sell themselves, cannot break, wear out, or pull off buttons; 7 styles; samples furnished. Cinti. Leather Suspender & Belt Co., S. M., Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED—Prospectus now ready for the handsomest and most valued war history and atlas yet issued. If you are an atlas or book salesman this is a winner for you for next six months; success guaranteed. For circular and terms address Geo. F. Cram, 89 Fulton st., N. Y. 9-8-6t

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

OUR "Daily Construction Bulletin" furnishes building news from all the southern states, and is invaluable to contractors, architects and supply dealers. Press clippings on all subjects. Also names and addresses for circulars and catalogues. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Atlanta, Ga.

DEPOT PAPERS ARE NOW READY

City Will Appeal to State Railroad Commissioners.

STRONG PETITION PREPARED

City Attorneys Present Strong Arguments for New Station.

INADEQUACY OF THE PRESENT SHED

Petition Says the Roads Are Legally Bound To Provide Necessary Depot Facilities—Paper Will Go Before Committee and to Commission.

First serious move taken yesterday in union depot fight when city attorneys prepared petition to railroad commission

JUDGES ANDERSON AND PENDLETON, city attorneys, have prepared the petitions to be presented to the state railroad commission, asking that body to require the roads to show cause why they should not furnish adequate accommodations for the traveling public. The papers were finished yesterday afternoon and delivered to the mayor. The special committee of council will be called together today or tomorrow, when the petitions will be considered, and if adopted, will go to the commission at once.

There is little doubt that the petition as given in full below will be adopted by the committee. The document is a strong argument in favor of a new depot, setting forth the miserable accommodations of the present structure, the urgent necessity for a new depot and the duty of the railroads to furnish suitable depot facilities at once. The petition is accompanied by a plat of the present structure, giving facts and figures concerning its dimensions, arrangements, etc.

There are seven petitions prepared for the seven railroad companies entering Atlanta as follows: Southern, Western and Atlantic, Atlanta and West Point, Georgia, Atlanta and Florida, Central of Georgia and Georgia, Carolina and Northern. The state commission is asked to set a date for the hearing at which time the railroads will be given an opportunity to show cause why they should not build a new depot or new depots as it is their legal duty to do.

Petition to the Commission.

Following is the petition against the Central road, similar to the others in form:

"To the Railroad Commissioners of Georgia—The petition of the city of Atlanta, a municipal corporation of the county of Fulton and state of Georgia, complaining against the Central of Georgia Railroad Company, respectfully shows the following facts:

"1. Petitioner is, as already stated, a municipal corporation, and as such is clothed with the powers and charged with the duties and responsibilities usually devolved upon municipal corporations of this state. The charter of petitioner incorporates the inhabitants of the territory included in a radius of a mile and three-quarters from a point in the center of the city in every direction, with important additions and extensions at some points at the outer line of said radius, as in the case of the former city of West End, now constituting the seventh ward of the city of Atlanta, and the extension to the DeKalb county line on the eastern boundary of the city with certain other extensions not necessary to be specified.

"Petitioner shows further that within this territory so incorporated there resides a population of 100,000, besides many thousands more who have stores, offices and places of business inside said limits, but whose actual residences are outside of the limits of the city.

"Petitioner further shows that there is a business amounting yearly to many millions of dollars transacted within the limits of said city, consisting of manufactories, mercantile and all the various lines of business actually carried on within the limits of a city of similar size and population.

"Petitioner shows further that the taxable values of real and personal property within its limits amounts to nearly $60,000,000.

"Petitioner further shows that there is a constant tide of travel and freight transportation coming into and going out of the city over the various lines of railroad centering therein, and that very frequently the volume of travel is very great, this city being one frequently selected for the holding of expositions, conventions and similar gatherings.

"2. Petitioner further shows that said Central of Georgia Railroad Company is a private corporation in said state, having one line of railway entering the limits of said city on which it runs frequent trains, some of which are passenger trains, some mixed trains and some freight trains, into and out of the limits of said city, transporting daily hundreds of people besides many tons of freight of various kinds, and that said company has no adequate accommodation in the shape of passenger depot or station at its terminal point in the city of Atlanta or elsewhere in said city for the accommodation of passengers either in entering the city on its cars, or preparing to leave the city on its cars.

All Use Same Depot.

"Petitioner shows that said company is one of several lines of railway entering said city, all of which lines are attempting to use the same passenger depot for the accommodation of their passengers, entering or leaving the said city which is what is known as the general passenger depot, situated on the east side of Pryor street, and south of Wall street in said city, and extends from Pryor street to Loyd street.

"Petitioner shows that this depot is grossly and utterly inadequate for the accommodation of the travel on the various lines of railway, and it is probably inadequate to the accommodation of the travel on any one of the said lines.

"Petitioner shows that said depot is a one-story building 351.8 feet long, 96.5 feet wide, that it has five lines of railway track running through it in which trains entering and leaving the city pass through the building with a great and manifest danger to passengers entering or leaving the city upon the various trains, as such passengers have to cross said railroad tracks, some time crossing all the tracks in said building and lying just south thereof, which outside tracks are not sheltered at all, from which outside tracks passengers frequently embark on or debark from traing.

"Petitioner shows also that the baggage rooms, waiting rooms, ticket offices, and similar places in said depot are small, crowded and quite inadequate to the uses for which they were intended.

"Petitioner shows that said building is old, is in a state of decay, is leaking, was badly designed, poorly constructed, is insufficiently drained, and has not sufficient elevation to be adequately drained, and that for these reasons it is a menace to the comfort and health not only of the traveling public, but to the people of the said town.

"Petition further shows that as already stated, said depot building extends from Pryor street to Loyd street, which is the next parallel street, along the south side of Wall street, covering about one-half a block, and that the other half of this block fronting on the north side of Alabama street is compactly built up with stores, office buildings and the like, belonging to private parties, so that there is no more space within said block available for depot purposes.

"Petitioner shows that more than 100 passenger trains enter into and depart from said depot within each twenty-four hours, and as all traing are started within the depot and many of them are too long to stand wholly within the depot building the roadways of Pryor and Loyd streets, two very important thoroughfares of the city of Atlanta at the points where they are crossed by railroad tracks entering into said depot building, are almost constantly blocked by railway trains which greatly interrupts travel along said streets and is quite dangerous to said travel.

"Petition makes the ground plan of said existing passenger depot hereto attached and marked exhibit "A," part of this petition.

Legal Duty of Roads.

"3. Petitioner shows that Central of Georgia Railroad Company is under a legal duty to construct and use such freight and passenger buildings as the condition of the road and the safety of the freights and the public comfort and convenience may require, which duty it has wholly neglected to discharge and perform so far as its passenger business in the city of Atlanta is concerned, so that it becomes necessary for the railroad commissioners for the state of Georgia to require of said company the location of such depots and the establishment of such passenger buildings as the condition of the road and the safety of the freights and public convenience may require, for which purpose and to secure which action, this petition is filed by said city of Atlanta on behalf of all its people.

"4. Petitioner shows that it is impracticable for it to comply with the third rule laid down by the commission on this subject, which rule seems to have been intended to govern applications made by the railroad companies in this respect.

"Petitioner shows that it might, and probably would be feasible for the various railroads entering the city to construct a union passenger depot, large enough to furnish adequate accommodations to the traveling public, but that the location of such depot would be a matter for joint action upon the part of the said railroad companies, and petitioner does not invoke any order from the railroad commission requiring the construction and use of a union depot, but petitioner knows that it is entirely feasible for the railroad company complained of in this petition and for each of the several other railway companies entering said city, to locate, construct and use proper depot buildings or stations for itself at a point on its line of railway sufficiently near the business center of the city of Atlanta, to accommodate the traveling public; and petitioner prays for an order requiring the company herein complained of, within a reasonable time, to be fixed by the railroad commission, to discharge this duty under the supervision and direction of said railroad commission.

"5. This petition is filed by the undersigned, the mayor and committee from the general council of said city on behalf of said city under direction of the mayor and general council, as per resolution, approved on the 19th day of August, 1898, a copy of which resolution, marked exhibit "B," is made part of this petition, and a certified copy of which resolution will be submitted to the commission on the hearing of this application.

"6. Petitioner prays that this petition may be filed and an order may be made setting the time for a hearing, that due notice be given the Central of Georgia Railroad Company of the time and place of such hearing and at such hearing petitioner may be heard by council and by witnesses or other persons interested in the granting of said petition, and that similar opportunity may be given said railway company to present its side of the case, and that after said hearing, an order be made granting this petition.

"Respectfully submitted,

"The City of Atlanta, by J. A. Anderson, J. T. Pendleton, Attorneys, for City of Atlanta."

THERE WILL BE NO TROUBLE.

England and France Have Agreed on a Division of the Upper Nile.

Chicago, September 12.—In regard to the report that the French forces under Major Marchand have taken possession of Fashoda on the Nile, Alfred Arnold, a member of the British parliament, who is stopping at the Auditorium annex, says:

"I do not believe France will risk the chance of a shot in the channel for Fashoda. I do not look for any trouble over this matter, because I do not believe France has any intention of claiming sovereignty over it. I am of this opinion because the commission which sat in Paris early in the year and fixed the spheres of influence of England and France in Africa decided that the entire valley of the Nile was to be subject to English rule, and that France was to have no foothold there. If the report is true, it probably will be found that the French military commander was in ignorance of the findings of the commission, and that as soon as he understands the situation he will evacuate the town."

Number of Men at Camp.

Chickamauga, Ga., September 12.—Official reports sent to the war department today show that since the movement of troops to Chickamauga park began in April, there have been 72,000 soldiers under canvas at this camp.

Hunter Baltimore Rye.

10 Years Old.

The American Gentleman's Whiskey.

Sold at all first-class Cafes.
Wm. Lanahan & Son, Baltimore, Md.

THE COOL WEATHER HELPS SICK MEN

Typhoid Fever Patients at the Fort Show Decided Improvement.

DEATH RATE UNUSUALLY LOW

There Are Only 626 Soldiers in Hospital and 140 Are Convalescent.

NO MORE WILL COME FROM FLORIDA

Lieutenant Bell, Who Has Been Dangerously Ill, Is Improving—His Recovery Is Hoped For.

Physicians' reports at Fort McPherson show a splendid state of affairs. There are now 140 convalescents.

THE COOL WEATHER FOR THE LAST few days has been of great advantage to the sufferers in the hospitals at Fort McPherson, and especially to those men who are ill with typhoid fever.

It is noticeable in going through the wards where the typhoid patients are kept that in nearly every case the record of each man's condition kept continually by the trained nurses shows that the fever is rapidly disappearing and the temperature returning to its normal condition.

Large numbers of convalescents have been given furloughs by Major Taylor in the last two weeks, and while only a short while ago there were 800 patients at the post, the morning report entered yesterday shows that there are now only 626 soldiers in the hospitals. Of this number 140 men are convalescents, still confined to the wards, but furnished stronger food than is allowed to the sick and the greater number of them are permitted to leave their cots at will.

Few patients if any are to be sent to Fort McPherson from the Florida camps in the future, as most of the men in the hospitals of Tampa and Fernandina have already been transferred to the post or sent on the hospital train under Major Richards to Fort Thomas, Ky.

The order for the sick to be forwarded to Fort Thomas was issued some weeks ago, when the hospitals at the post were filled to their utmost capacity and no more patients could be accommodated. Since then the number of men in the hospitals has been greatly reduced, but all the patients who were intended for Fort McPherson have in the meantime been carried on to other hospitals.

The hospitals in charge of Major Taylor will continue general hospitals so long as there are patients to be sent there from other regiments than the Fifth infantry, and it will probably be the first of next year before all the men now in the wards and those to be sent in the future are dismissed from the care of physicians and sent back to their commands.

Death Rate Unusually Low.

For the last month, and particularly in the last two weeks, the death rate at Fort McPherson has been very low. The small number of men that have passed away under the care of the surgeons have nearly all been fever patients, for whom little could be done, except give them the best of nursing and attention.

Two soldiers died yesterday, both of typhoid fever. Early yesterday morning Aaron Bodin, of company D, Third infantry, passed away and later Wood M. Hall, recruit of the Fifth infantry, died in hospital A. Hall had been in the garrison at the post for several weeks attached to the large body of recruits there for his regiment, but it is altogether probable that the fever of which he died was contracted by him before he was sent to the post, as infection from any source at the barracks has been declared quite impossible at Fort McPherson. Both soldiers will be embalmed and the remains held at the hospital for ten days and at the expiration of that time if the bodies are not claimed by the families or friends of the deceased they will be sent to Marietta for interment in the national cemetery.

Lieutenant James Bell, the officer who has been dangerously ill at Fort McPherson, is now considered much improved in condition and the physicians attending him express hope that he will recover in time.

Lieutenant Bell's family is well known in Atlanta, his father, Major W. W. Bell, now of Chicago, being formerly of this city, where he was engaged in the banking business for a number of years. Major Bell came to Atlanta in 1873 and moved to Chicago in 1877. Many of the prominent business men of the city remember him with pleasure and have tried to make the illness of his son at Fort McPherson as pleasant for him as possible.

Lieutenant Bell was taken sick at Waco, Ga., where he was sent some weeks ago to take command of the recruits for the Twelfth infantry, in camp at that place, and was brought to Atlanta shortly after it was discovered that the officer had typhoid fever.

Lieutenant Bell belonged to one of the crack regiments of the state of Illinois and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the regular army in last May. He is a brother of the well-known magazine writer and author, Miss Lillian Bell.

AT THE THEATERS.

Charles E. Blaney's big extravaganza success in "A Boy Wanted" was on the boards at the Grand last night. During the intermissions the audience gave the new curtain a thorough inspection and all present seemed greatly pleased with the painting. The curtain is far superior both in idea and execution to the old one.

Between the intermissions, which appeared unusually short, the "Charles E. Blaney Big Extravaganza Success" occupied the attention of the audience.

Louis Martinetti, as Phoney Dice, was frequently applauded and Knox Wilson as Herman Highball appeared to advantage in the last act of the extravaganza.

The company will appear at the Grand again tonight and at matinee this afternoon.

At the Columbia.

The Peruchi-Beldeni company opened last night at the Columbia theater for a week's engagement and the house was crowded. A number of the boxes were taken and the audience seemed well pleased with the performance, as encores and applause were frequent.

The play was "Americans Abroad" and was styled on the programme as a romantic comedy. It proved to be one of the regulation palmy-day plays with plenty of love scenes and bad villains. The comedians of the company had full swing.

The specialties introduced between acts were good and were encored repeatedly. The sand dancing by the Carlton sisters was one of the features of the performance and they received numerous recalls. Mr. Charles Brewer, an old Atlanta boy, came in for a share of the applause and sang several sentimental songs in a very acceptable manner.

The fun of the evening was contributed by Messrs. Stark and Peruchi, the comedians of the company, and the large audience appeared to be well pleased with their efforts. The programme was somewhat lengthy and it was after 11 o'clock when the curtain was rung down on the last act. The company will hold the boards for the balance of the week.

THIRD REGIMENT WILL BREAK CAMP

Entire Command Will Probably Be Sent South at Once.

TO JOIN GENERAL LEE'S CORPS

Officers Believe Camp Northen Will Be Deserted in a Few Days.

THE MEN ARE GLAD TO LEAVE GRIFFIN

In Case Command Is Sent Off at Once, Exchanges May Be Made in Jacksonville.

The Third Georgia will be moved to Jacksonville before the end of this week.

THE THIRD GEORGIA REGIMENT, which the secretary of war has decided to retain in service in preference to the First and the Second, will probably receive orders to move from its present encampment at Griffin before the last of this week.

No information as to the disposition of the Third Georgia has reached the department of the gulf, but several of the officers who were in the city yesterday stated that they had received information that the Third Georgia would be sent to Jacksonville Wednesday or Thursday.

Whether this movement of the regiment will interfere with the plan of Governor Atkinson, which has been accepted by the war department, to allow all the soldiers in the regiment left in the service to be discharged while those men in the other two regiments who wish to remain in the field, to be transferred to the Third, is not known. It is probable it will not.

This was the understanding had by Governor Atkinson while in Washington, but it seems to be the intention of the secretary of war to put the men in camp with General Lee's corps as early as possible, so they can be prepared in case they are ordered to Cuba in the near future.

Part of the Third Georgia has not been equipped, according to the statement of some of the officers of the command, and some time will be required to give the men full equipment. It has been the custom of the officials of the war department in handling the recruits to give to detachments complete equipment before sending them to the recruit camp, and in this way the troops have been enabled to form companies and get down to drilling without any delay.

Men Anxious To Go.

One of the officers in the city yesterday stated that he was in Griffin at the time the order for the Third to remain in the service was received.

"You never saw such jubilation," said he, "among a regiment of men before in your life. The great percentage of the men were anxious to remain in the field and were terribly disappointed when it was announced the first time that the Second Georgia had been selected to remain instead of the Third.

"From what has been received from Washington I believe that the regiment will be sent to Jacksonville Wednesday to be attached to General Lee's corps at Camp Cuba Libre."

The frequent change of orders from Washington in regard to the Georgia regiments has not only excited comment in this state, but also in the north, and the men of the regiments and the public generally are glad that the final disposition has been made.

The rule established by the secretary of war that the regiment first mustered in will be the first mustered out, has been carried out with the volunteer regiments so far, and the men of the Third Georgia are delighted that the rule has applied with the same force in Georgia as it has in other states.

Transportation to Jacksonville will be furnished the Third Georgia regiment through Colonel Simpson, assistant quartermaster of the department of the gulf, and it is probable that officer will get orders from Washington to that effect before the last of the week.

THE MOTION WAS NOT ARGUED

The Motion for a New Trial in the Moody Case Goes Over Until Next Monday.

Argument on the motion for a new trial in the case of John T. Moody, which was to have been heard yesterday afternoon by Judge John D. Berry, of the city criminal court, was postponed, and the attention of the court will not again be directed to that feature of the case until next Monday afternoon. Moody is represented by Messrs. John L. Hopkins & Sons and Rosser & Carter, and the prosecution is represented by Solicitor James F. O'Neill and Hammond, Skeen and Langley.

Moody, a member of the defunct firm of Moody & Brewster, was convicted during the August term of the city criminal court on the charge of being a common cheat and swindler. The prosecution was the outcome of the failure of the Moody and Brewster Company, and Moody is charged with making false representations concerning the standing of his firm to Bacon & Co., of New York, in order to secure credit larger than the standing of the firm warranted.

He was convicted and sentenced to serve six months in jail, in addition to paying a fine of $1,000, and in default of the payment of the fine he was to serve twelve months in the chaingang. Moody now seeks relief from this sentence and his friends are positive that he will be exonerated of any intentional wrongdoing if a second trial is had.

Detroit Free Press: It was to be expected that some sister nation would take advantage of our duel with Spain and pose as the successor of the United States in the advancement of peace on earth and good will among men; but whoever looked for a move in that direction to be made in the very home of harsh militarism? Who expected to hear the growl of the bear give way to a friendly grunt?



MANY APPLICANTS ARE AFTER SEATS

They Will Go to Office of Superintendent Slaton Today To Be Accommodated.

SOME SENT HOME YESTERDAY

New Rule of Board of Education Was Strictly Observed by Teachers.

APPLICANTS NOW NUMBER ABOUT 200

Council Committee May Recommend the Rental of Dwellings or Rooms for Use of the Overplus.

Superintendent Slaton, of the public schools, will today try to seat the large number of applicants for seats.

ABOUT 200 WHITE SCHOOL CHILdren who have applied for seats in the public schools and who have been unable to secure seats will go to the office of Superintendent Slaton this morning and he will attempt to find room for them in the schools of the city.

The task of Superintendent Slaton will by no means be a pleasant or an easy one owing to the present crowded condition of the schools. The indications are that he will be able to find room for about fifty of the applicants and the others will be left on his hands, with the schools unable to accommodate them.

In accordance with the resolution passed by the board of education last Saturday, the teachers yesterday morning sent him all the children who did not come under the order. The reports from the schools as filed in the superintendent's office yesterday afternoon show that there are still 200 unseated children.

The schools where the applicants are unable to obtain seats and their number are as follows:

Ivy, 12; Walker, 17; Marietta, 30; Fair, 43; Calhoun, 3; Ira, 20; Davis, 24; Boulevard, 36; Fraser, 6; Edgewood, 3; Formwalt, 8; Williams, 4; West End, 4. Total, 200.

The conditions in the schools are such that it will be impossible to seat many of the applicants by transferring them to other districts, because the schools nearest to the ones crowded contain no empty seats, and were the children to be transferred, it would be necessary for them to walk greater distances than is desired by the board of education.

When the children go to the office of Superintendent Slaton this morning he will make arrangements to seat as many of them as is possible, but there will be 150 or more who cannot be given places.

The probability is that the overplus will be recommended to the tender mercies of the city council by the board of education, and it will be left to council to decide how they will be furnished with an education. This seems to have been the conclusion reached by the board at its last meeting, but the present plan may be changed.

Under the resolution the consolidation of grades which was affected last week is done away with and only children residing in the districts where the schools are located are given seats. Under this plan it became necessary to send home a number of children who had been given places, but the idea of the board now seems to be to preserve district lines unless by sending children to other districts the crowded condition of the schools can be avoided. The present indications are that this will not aid the situation, owing to the fact that there are not enough seats for the applicants, even though they are sent into other districts.

MAY RENT DWELLING HOUSES.

Council School Committee Has Solution to Overplus Problem.

Owing to the illness of Councilman Peters, who is a member of the school committee of city council, that body did not meet yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the city hall for the consideration of the crowded condition of the schools.

It is probable that the committee will recommend that council make an appropriation for the rental of dwelling houses or rooms in the crowded schools' districts, to be occupied by the pupils temporarily. It is also probable that the committee will recommend the erection of another school building, which, all the school officials state, is greatly needed.

A BROKERAGE FIRM FAILS

The D. H. Browder Company Was Placed in the Hands of a Receiver by Creditors Yesterday.

The D. H. Browder Company, brokers, of East Alabama street, was placed in the hands of a receiver yesterday morning. The petition to the court, which was filed in behalf of a number of creditors, represents that the firm has become insolvent and is unable to meet its obligations. The petition avers that it is necessary for the preservation of the property to have a receiver appointed for the business.

Judge Lumpkin appointed Mr. Hugh N. Taylor receiver for the firm, and made the following order:

"Read and considered. Let petition be filed and served. Let the defendant company show cause before me on September 17th, 1898, at 9 o'clock a. m., or as soon as a hearing can be had, why injunction and receiver should not be granted as prayed. In the meantime, and until the hearing or further order of court (it being represented under oath that the defendant acknowledges its insolvency and inability to pay its debts, and it being further represented to the court that Hugh N. Taylor is satisfactory to all parties as temporary receiver) defendant company is restrained from interfering in any way with its assets, and Hugh N. Taylor is appointed temporary receiver, with direction and authority to demand, receive and hold all of the assets and porperty of the defendant company. He will at once make an inventory of the assets and property, see what is the condition of the carloads of grain, flour, etc., whether paid for or shipped with draft and bill of lading attached, and what is best to be done with them, and report promptly to the court.

"If defendant desires to contest this proceeding, or to ask any modification of this order, it may do so at any time on notice to plaintiff or their counsel. September 12th, 1898. J. H. LUMPKIN, "Judge S. C. A. C."

STRANGE MEDICAL CASE.

Post Mortem Reveals a Curious Complication of Intestinal Organs.

Hogansville, Ga., September 12.—(Special.) Last Saturday about 12 o'clock a little son of Mr. J. M. Wilder was seized with violent convulsions, which lasted, with very little cessation, until Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, when he died. A post mortem examination today revealed intersusception of the small intestine, about five inches having been forced into the intestine.

A very strange thing revealed by the post mortem was a laceration of the heart. There was a small rupture, over which nature had placed a thick white coating of some kind as if attempting to repair the break, and then there was a longer rupture, or a prolongation of the first one, that must have been made during the spasmodic contractions of the muscles.

Drs. Fowler, Tucker, Hudson and Daniel made the examination.

THE WEATHER.

Weather Bureau Office, Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 1898, 8 p. m.—High barometric pressure overlies the middle Atlantic states and relatively low areas prevail in southern Florida and the western side of the Mississippi valley.

The temperature is 50 to 70 degrees in the west, 70 to 80 in the south and 60 to 70 in the middle Atlantic and central states.

Light rains have fallen in the south and also in the northwest. Heavy rain fell at New Orleans and a severe thunderstorm is reported from Vicksburg, Miss.

Cloudy weather and light, variable winds prevail in the south and also in the northwest. Elsewhere the weather is generally clear.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature	68
Daily normal temperature	72
Highest temperature	73
Lowest temperature	63
Rainfall during 12 hours	.00
Deficiency since January 1st	2.13

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m. September 12, 1898.

STATIONS	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Maximum temperature.	Precipitation, Inches, 12 hrs.
New York, clear	68	70	.00
Norfolk, clear	66	72	.00
Charlotte, clear	66	74	.00
Raleigh, clear	66	74	.00
Wilmington, clear	68	76	.00
Charleston, clear	27	78	.00
Augusta, clear	70	78	.00
Jacksonville, pt. cloudy	74	84	.00
Jupiter, pt. cloudy	82	86	.16
Key West, clear	82	86	.00
Atlanta, cloudy	68	73	.00
Tampa, clear	80	88	.00
Pensacola, cloudy	80	82	.00
Montgomery, cloudy	72	76	.00
Vicksburg, cloudy	72	78	.34
New Orleans, cloudy	76	78	1.06
Palestine, clear	72	82	.00
Galveston, clear	80	82	.01
Corpus Christi, clear	82	86	.00
Buffalo, clear	60	70	.00
Detroit, clear	64	72	.00
Chicago, clear	66	68	.00
Memphis, cloudy	74	78	T
Chattanooga, cloudy	70	76	T
Knoxville, cloudy	70	80	.00
Cincinnati, clear	72	78	.00
St. Paul, cloudy	64	68	.00
St. Louis, cloudy	70	78	.02
Kansas City, clear	60	68	.18
Omaha, rain	58	66	.92
Huron, cloudy	52	60	T
Rapid City, pt. cloudy	60	64	.00
North Platte, cloudy	48	50	.54
Dodge City, cloudy	52	54	.34
Abilene, clear	76	78	.00

J. R. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

Forecast for Today.

For Georgia—Threatening weather, with showers in extreme northwest portion; warmer in northern portion.

South Carolina—Partly cloudy weather and warmer in interior.

They Missed The Consti.

From The Thomasville, Ga., Enterprise.

The Constitution failed to reach here last night. Postmaster Rike and his clerks were kept busy explaining why the paper was not in the boxes. It seems that an accident occurred yesterday between Macon and Atlanta on that branch of the Central. It is reported that two mail clerks on the train were injured.

A Narrow Escape.

Thankful words written by Mrs. Ada E. Hart, of Groton, S. D. "Was taken with a bad cold, which settled on my lungs; cough set in and finally terminated in consumption. Four doctors gave me up, saying I could live but a short time. I gave myself up to my Savior, determined if I could not stay with my friends on earth, I would meet my absent ones above. My husband was advised to get Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. I gave it a trial; took in all eight bottles. It has cured me, and thank God I am saved and now a well and healthy woman." Trial bottles 10 cents at all drug stores. Regular size 50 cents and $1. Guaranteed or price refunded.

Insomnia Is Fatal

In its results unless taken early in hand. Sleep is imperative—the body and brain demand it. Like a piece of machinery, the system must receive proper care or sooner or later it will break down.

A wineglassful of

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract

taken with meals and before retiring, will banish insomnia by removing its causes. Sound, healthful sleep is certain to follow its use. Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is a great aid to digestion, helps the food to properly assimilate and promotes good appetite.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extract is the pioneer and standard—has been sold since 1847. Beware of imitations, which are merely malt extracts in name and have nothing but their cheapness to recommend them. Johann Hoff: New York, Berlin, Paris.

THE PASSING THRONG.

Mr. D. H. Watton, chairman of the executive committee of the democratic party of Harris county, is in the city. Messrs. W. J. Hood and Bennett Hunter, prominent citizens of Harris county, came up with Mr. Watton.

Mrs. G. E. Thomas, Jr., of Columbus, is in the city.

Hon. A. G. McLendon, of Thomasville, spent yesterday in the city.

Hon. Richard Russell, candidate for the judgeship of the western circuit, spent yesterday in the city.

Messrs. L. A. Camp, Jr., and E. E. Hollis, of Columbus, are in the city.

Hon. Bryan Cumming, of Augusta, is in the city.

Hon. M. T. Perkins, of Habersham county, who is a candidate for the state senate, in the thirty-first district, came up from Clarksville yesterday and spent the day in the city.

Mr. Ed Copeland, a prominent banker of Greenesboro, is in the city on business.

Colonel W. O. Cooper, a prominent business man of Lawrenceville, spent yesterday in the city.

Hon. Thomas E. Watson passed through the city yesterday on his way to Canton to represent some clients in the Cherokee superior court.

Hon. Thomas M. Swift, who is a nominee of the house of representatives from Elbert county, is in the city.

Mr. R. W. Parker, a prominent business man of Madison, is in the city.

Colonel P. J. Shore, of Cornelia, spent yesterday in the city.

Colonel Frank C. Holmes, of Waycross, is in the city.

Hon. M. V. Calvin and Mr. W. H. Tutt, of Augusta, are in the city.

Senator A. S. Clay came down from Marietta yesterday.

Hon. J. Y. Allen, of Thomaston, is in the city.

Jacobs' Pharmacy



IS WHAT YOU ARE DOING if you do not take advantage of our prices. Such a thing as being able to get our prices duplicated is out of the question. For 15 years we have been hammering down prices for the masses and classes. Today we are better prepared than ever to save you money.

Just at this particular time we are having a grand sale of pure Wines and old Whiskies. The occasion is that we will have a separate and distinct department for our Whiskies after October 1st. To make the change it becomes absolutely necessary to reduce our present stock. Here's the way we expect to do it. Send for our new illustrated catalogue and price list.

Old Oscar Pepper Whisky, quart	$ 68
Old Overholt Rye Whisky, quart, 89c; gallon	2.99
Old Hermitage Rye Whisky, quart, 85c; gallon	2.99
Finch's Golden Wedding Whisky, quart, 90c; gallon	2.99
Silver Wedding Whisky, quart, 99c; gallon	3.43
Uncle Remus Corn Whisky, quart, 71c; gallon	2.43
Rabbit Foot Corn Whisky, quart, 49c; gallon	1.93
XXXX Rye Whisky, quart, 49c; gallon	1.93
California Claret Wine, quart, 20c; gallon	73
California Claret Wine, Extra, quart, 35c; gallon	1.25
California Claret Wine, private stock, quart, 75c; gal.	2.00
California Port Wine, quart, 35c; gallon	85
California Port Wine, pure juice, quart, 75c; gallon	2.00
California Sherry Wine, quart, 35c; gallon	90
California Sherry Wine, Extra, quart, 30c; gallon	1.50
California Sherry Wine, 6 years old, quart, 75c; gal.	2.00
Bass Ale, bottle, 25c; dozen	2.25
Stout Ale, bottle, 25c; dozen	2.25
Liebig's Malt Extract, bottle, 15c; dozen	1.50

A fine tonic—pure and wholesome.

Liebig's Beer, pints, per dozen	99

Jacobs' Pharmacy

TWO STORES { 6-8 MARIETTA ST. 23 WHITEHALL ST.

EARLY SHARP BREAK

Pressure of Liquidation Seemed To Be Relieved by Noon.

LATER EASED OFF AGAIN

Recovered Again from the Lowest, but Net Losses Resulted from the Day's Trading.

New York, September 12.—There was a continuation of apparently urgent liquidation on the stock exchange this morning, caused by covering of short stock, which speedily wiped out the recoveries of Saturday and carried prices sharply below the lowest level of last Friday for nearly all standard stocks. But the pressure of liquidation seemed to be relieved by noon, and there was a disposition to pick up stocks quietly and to accord support to weak spots—notably St. Paul. The dealing in odd lots in some of the standard dividend payers also became quite a feature, indicating a supply of money for investment, notwithstanding the stiffness of the local money market. Weakness in some of the industrial specialties caused the market to ease off again before the close, but last prices of the railroads were in many cases at sharp recoveries from the lowest. Nevertheless market net losses resulted from the day's trading owing to the severity of the pressure early in the day. There was continued apprehension over the outlook for money, but the government crop report and the snow storms in the west were also material factors. The crop report, though bearish on the corn crop as a whole, showed sharp deterioration for Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa. This, coupled with the snow storms in the corn belt, was very clearly indicated in the weakness of Rock Island, Burlington and Union Pacific. There was no actual development to account for a decline of apprehension over the money market outlook, and how far this feeling was connected with a reported conference of leading bankers is not certain. There was a growth of conviction that there is a large available supply of money, at least outside of New York city. Money rates are easy at interior points, and there is even buying of commercial paper in the New York market by western banks. It is quite possible also that a larger amount of the new government 3s might be available, both for purposes of circulation and as security for government deposits, in the banks than has been the case in the event of any real stringency of money. Nevertheless the drain of cash from the banks to the sub-treasury on account of subscriptions to the loan continues, and the sub-treasury was even a creditor at the clearing house today on account of an accumulation of drafts from interior depository banks in which government deposits have exceeded their security by reason of heavy internal revenue collections. There were rumors all day of engagements of gold for import, but none of these were confirmed. The easier tone of the money market and the consequent recovery in the stock market were apparently due to other causes. The large foreign demand for wheat and the evidence of underlying strength in the wheat market in face of the bearish government crop report had some influence in the stock market.

The bond market was dull and showed some weakness in sympathy with stocks. Total sales $1,670,000.

United States 2s advanced ¼ and the old 4s registered ¼ in the bid price.

Total sales of stocks today 379,800 shares, including 11,900 Atchison preferred, 18,405 Burlington, 6,492 Louisville and Nashville, 11,385 Manhattan, 13,262 Metropolitan, 3,023 Missouri Pacific, 13,667 Northern Pacific, 10,870 Rock Island, 12,105 Union Pacific, 41,318 St. Paul, 4,556 Southern preferred, 16,488 Union Pacific preferred, 56,565 Tobacco, 18,875 People's Gas, 23,484 Sugar, 4,065 Tennessee Coal and Iron.

Money on call 2@4 per cent; last loan at 3; prime mercantile paper 4@5½ per cent.

Sterling exchange heavy with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.84¼@4.84¾ for demand and at $4.82¼@4.82½ for 60 days; posted rates $4.83½@4.85½; commercial bills $4.81½@4.85.

Bar silver 60⅝c.

Mexican dollars 46¾.

Government bonds firmer.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds weak.

Following are the closing bids:

Atchison	13⅛	St. Paul	109
do preferred	34⅛	do preferred	156½
Baltimore & Ohio	41¾	St. Paul & Om	80¾
Canada Pacific	86	do preferred	158
Canada Southern	52¾	St. P. & M. M.	164
Central Pacific	21	Southern Pacific	21¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	22¾	Southern R'y	8
Chicago & Alton	160	do preferred	33¾
C. B. & Q.	114	Texas & Pacific	13¾
Chi. & E. Ill.	58	Union Pacific pfd	63⅞
C. C. C. & St. L.	41	U. P., Den. & Gulf	6¼
do copref	88	Wabash	8¼
Del. & Hudson	105¾	do preferred	20¼
Del., Lack. & W'n	151	Wheeling & L. Erie	2⅛
Den. & R. G.	13¼	do preferred	14¼
do preferred	54¾	EXPRESS COMPANIES.	
Erie (new)	14	Adams Express	110
do 1st preferred	35⅛	American Express	130
Fort Wayne	172	United States	40
Great Northern pref	133¾	Wells Fargo	120
Hocking Valley	5⅛	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Illinois Central	112	A. Cot. Oil	34¾
Lake Erie & West'n	17⅛	do preferred	85
do preferred	73⅛	American Spirits	12⅛
Lake Shore	192⅛	do preferred	36
Louisville & Nash	58⅜	Am. Tobacco	145⅛
Manhattan L.	96¼	do preferred	125
Met. Street R'y	156⅜	Peoples Gas	103⅛
Michigan Central	108	Consolidated Gas	184
Minn. & St. L.	26⅛	C. C. Co.	170
do do 1st pref	88	Colo. F. & Iron	21⅛
Missouri Pacific	32⅞	do preferred	80
Mobile & Ohio	27	Gen. Electric	43½
Mo., K. & T.	11⅜	Illinois Steel	68¼
do preferred	33⅛	La Clede Gas	48⅝
Chicago, Ind. & L.	8¾	Lead	34⅛
do preferred	30	do preferred	108⅛
N. J. Central	89⅛	Nat'l Lin. Oil	5
N. Y. Central	116⅜	Pacific Mail	32⅛
N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	13	Pullman Palace	186⅛
do do 1st pref	65	Silver Certificates	60¼
do do 2d pref	32	Stnd. Rope & Twine	7¼
Norfolk & West	14⅛	Sugar	136⅝
North American Co.	6⅜	do preferred	114⅞
Northern Pacific	37⅛	T. C. & I.	28⅛
do preferred	76⅜	U. S. Leather	7⅛
Ontario & Western	15⅛	do preferred	69⅛
Ore. R. & Nav.	55⅛	U. S. Rubber	41⅛
Ore. Short Line	34	do preferred	102⅛
Pittsburg	169	Western Union	92⅞
Reading	18	Northwestern	131
Rock Island	102	do preferred	175
St. L. & S. F.	8⅛	C. G. W.	14⅜
do copref	65⅝		

BONDS.

U. S. 3s	105¼	N. Y. Central 1sts	116⅛
U. S. new 4s reg	127¼	N. J. Cent. 5s	113⅛
do coupon	127¼	N. Carolina 6s	124
U. S. 4s	110¼	do 4s	103
do coupon	111⅛	Northern Pac. 1sts	113
do 2ds	99	do 3s	66⅛
U. S. 5s reg	112¼	do 4s	101
do 5s coupon	112¼	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	106⅛
District 3 65s	116¾	Nor. & W. 6s	122
Ala. Class A	108	Northwest Consols	141
do Class B	105	do deb. 5s	119¾
do Class C	100	Oregon Nav. 1sts	114⅛
do Currency	100	do 4s	99¾
Atchison 4s	94⅛	O. S. Line 6s, t. r.	127
do adj. 4s	71⅛	O. S. Line 5s, t. r.	107
Canada So. 2nds	107⅛	O. Imp. 1sts, t. r.	—
Can. Pac. 1sts	.....	do 5s, t. r.	—
Chicago Terminals	88	Pacific 6s of '95	102⅛
C. & Ohio 5s	115⅛	Reading 4s	82⅛
C. H. & D. 4½s	104⅛	Rio Grande W. 1sts	90
D. & R. G. 1sts	111	St. L. & I. M. Con. 5s	99
D. & R. G. 4s	96¼	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	120
East Tenn. 1sts	105⅛	St. Paul Consols 7s	151
Erie Gen. 4s	71¾	St. P. C. & P. 1sts	118
F. W. & D. 1sts, t. r.	74¾	do 5s	117
Gen. Elec. 5s	107	S. Caro. non-fund.	—
G. H. & S. A. 6s	105	Southern Ry 5s	97
do 2ds	105	Stn'd Rope & T. 6s	78
H. & T. Cent. 5s	111	Tenn. new set 3s	92⅛
do con. 6s	108	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts	106
Iowa C. 1sts	104	do Rg. 2nds	44⅜
.. Pac. 1st (Den. div.) t. r.	..	U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	75⅛
		Wab. 1st 5s	112
La. new consols. 4s	103	do 2ds	89
L. & N. Uni. 4s	88⅞	West Shore 4s	109
Missouri 6s	100	Virginia centuries	75⅛
M. K. T. 2ds	63⅛	do deferred	7⅛
do 4s	89	Wisconsin Cent. t. r.	56⅛

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, September 12.—Both London and our market opened lower this morning with no good explanation forthcoming. It seems that when the industrial and commercial conditions cannot be improved on and when logically things should follow certain directions, it is just the time to argue on a contrary movement. There being nothing to make bearish sentiment today, the traders fell to drawing comparisons between the prices of equal dividend paying stocks and arguing that the general list was too high. Whether this is so or not, the bears made a successful attack on the general list, various prices sustaining a recession all along the line, with the exception of some specialties. Tobacco was advanced on a new trade understanding in the plug development and Manhattan has been well bought and is marked for an advance.

The closing hour marked fractional recoveries throughout the list and we see nothing to bear the market on.

Atlanta Exchange Stock Letter.

New York, September 12.—Bear traders, encouraged by their recent successful operations in the stock market, were in line at the opening today with tight money and a rather adverse government crop report, as far as its connection with the grangers is concerned, as their most formidable weapons. The bank statement, while not very favorable was discounted apparently to a greater extent than warranted. Still the bears argued that the general condition of the money market was not such as to justify the present level of quotations.

An emphatic denial with reference to the engagement in London Saturday of $3,000,000 gold for shipment to the United States materially aided the bears to accomplish their purpose in the early part of the session. Movements of some issues indicated that stocks were being accumulated by powerful interests, who, however, were averse to attract any attention or to work for the maintenance of prices thereby revealing their position in the market. There was some talk of an advance in Manhattan, but conservative traders argue that with indications of another substantial decrease in earnings a material betterment is practically out of the question.

STOCK.	Opening.	High.	Low.	Monday's Closing Bids.	Saturday's Closing Bids.
Atchison	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
do preferred	34⅜	34⅝	34	34⅛	34¾
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	136¾	137½	135⅛	136¾	137
C., C., C. & St. L.	41⅛	41⅛	40⅛	41	41⅛
C. B. & Q.	114⅛	114⅝	113⅝	114	115
People's Gas	103⅛	104	101⅛	103⅛	104
Canada Southern	......	......	......	52¾	51⅛
D. L. & W.	......	......	......	151	151⅛
Erie	......	......	......	13⅛	14
Edison Gen. Elec.	44⅛	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43⅜
Amer'n Tobacco	144	146⅛	143	145⅛	143⅜
Jersey Central	90⅛	90⅛	89⅛	89⅛	90⅜
Lake Shore	......	......	......	192⅛	193
National Lead	35	35	34⅛	34⅛	35
L. & N.	57	57⅛	56⅜	56⅜	57⅜
Missouri Pacific	33	33⅛	32⅛	32⅞	33⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	42	42	41	41⅛	41⅛
Tenn. Coal & Iron	29	30	27⅛	28⅛	29⅛
Northwestern	132⅛	132⅛	131	131	132⅜
Southern Railway	9	9	8⅜	[illegible]	8¾
do preferred	34⅛	34⅛	33⅜	33⅜	34⅛
North'n Pac. pref.	77⅛	77⅛	76⅛	76⅜	77⅛
New York Central	117	117⅛	116⅛	116⅛	117⅜
Omaha	81⅛	81⅛	80⅛	80⅜	81
Pacific Mail	32⅛	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛
Reading	......	......	......	18	17⅛
Rock Island	102⅛	102⅛	101⅛	102	103⅛
St. Paul	109⅛	109⅛	108⅛	109	108⅞
Union Pac. pref.	64⅛	64⅛	63⅛	63⅛	64⅛
Am'n Cotton Oil	36	36	33⅛	34⅛	35⅛
Western Union	93⅛	93⅛	92⅛	92⅛	93⅛
Am'n Spirits Co.	12⅛	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛	12⅛
U. S. Leather Pref	70	70	68⅛	68⅛	70
Manhattan	96⅛	97	96	96⅛	96⅛

The Post's Financial Cable.

New York, September 12.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says: The stock markets here were generally dull today on the Austrian news on the report of French occupation of Fashoda, on a telegram stating that the Chilean government has called out 5,000 men of the national guard. The collapse of Argentine stocks was particularly marked. Consols also were slower.

Americans opened flat, turned weaker on selling here and closed at about the lowest on the continuance of New York selling. Later business was assisted by heavy purchases by Paris and the Cape.

Gold was in very strong demand at 77s. 11½d. New York is buying largely in Paris, and it is believed that gold may be withdrawn from the Bank of England tomorrow for shipment to New York, but nothing is known definitely.

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	104½	Atl'nta 4s	104
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	105	Aug'ta 7s, L.D.	110
Ga. 4½s, 1915	117	Macon 6s	115
Savannah 5s	110¾	Columbus 5s	104
Atl'nta 8s, 1902	112	Waterw'rks 6s	100
Atl'nta 7s, 1904	112	Rome 6s	104
Atl'nta 7s, 1899	100	Fe. Car. 4½s	109
Atl'nta 6s, L.D.	117	Newn'n 6s, L.D.	106
Atl'nta 5s, L.D.	110	Chatta. 6s, 1911	103
Atl'nta 4½s	106	Col., S. C., grd'd 3s & 4s, 1911	85
		Ala. Class A	106

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910	113	Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	118
Ga. 6s, 1922	115	do income 6s, 1900	100
Ga. Pac. 1st	118		
C. C. & A. 1st 6s, 1909	106		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	195	200	Aug. & Sav.	97
Southwestern	95		A. & W. P.	108
			do debs	102

INVESTMENT STOCKS.

Atlanta Loan and Investment 8s	133
Atlanta Loan and Investment 7s	116
Atlanta Loan and Investment 6s	109

Stock Gossip.

Robert Goodbody & Co., in Wall Street Journal.

The market shows unmistakable signs of having reached its high point for the moment and of being probably on the way down. It is curious how very nearly our prediction made early in August has been realized. We then said that prices ought to swing up till the very end of August, or early part of September. Now it would seem as if there ought to be a decline of several points, and that it ought to go on till toward the end of September.

At this season of the year the decline is generally short, but sometimes quite sharp, and while each year of course has a different market, yet it is wonderful how much they have in common. At all events experience, intelligently used, is all we have, or can have, to guide us. If the market declines much now we cannot see that there can be much doubt as to the wisdom of picking up stocks. As to how far the decline will go each man must judge for himself, but it would seem unwise to be in any hurry to buy.

The cardinal feature in which the situation differs from any former speculative period is that there has been no building of railroads and therefore absorption of capital for years, while investors have by degrees taken a very large proportion of dividend paying stocks out of Wall street so that the supply is smaller than it used to be. This will not prevent a fair decline, but nevertheless it is a most important factor to keep in view, as the bears will find over and over again in the future, and probably will talk about their bad luck, when they have only their wilful blindness to blame.

The St. Paul dividend is after all only 2½ per cent, or at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. The annual report came out during the holidays and hot weather, and therefore attracted less attention than it deserved. It was a document which ought to satisfy any investor in St. Paul stock, because it showed that the great increase of earnings had been taken advantage of to spend money on the property. The total increase in operating expenses was about $4,150,000. Of this amount only $1,200,000 was spent in conducting transportation, taxes and general expenses, while about $2,950,000 additional was spent on "maintenance of way," "renewals" and "maintenance of equipment," or in other words largely in improving the property. After all this St. Paul earned 8 1-3 per cent on the common stock and, as only 5½ per cent has been paid, about 3 per cent on the stock has gone into the property in improvements, besides the free expenditures noted a few lines back. Unless times get very much worse indeed the 5 per cent dividend on St. Paul would seem to be safely to be counted on, and generally a large surplus over ought to be earned. The present dividend is not chargable to the year for which the report is issued, and the directors of St. Paul are fairly open to the criticism that this time last year they declared a 3 per cent dividend (2 per cent regular and 1 per cent extra), whereas now with very much larger profits they only declare 2½ per cent. Such a proceeding may be conservative, but it is calculated to give insiders undue facilities for speculation and should therefore be avoided. This is very different from the way the Northwest directors act, though we suppose the St. Paul people would claim that it was similar, for what Northwest does is always to put a large surplus from earnings into the property, and wait for the future to give the shareholders the benefit. They do not alter the rate of dividend meanwhile.

But St. Paul, as we have shown, while no doubt putting money into the road freely, has its dividend altered in rather an arbitrary fashion.

Where the executive management of St. Paul is so very good, it seems a pity that the dividend policy should be such as to invite criticism.

As to Union Pacific preferred, we are still of the opinion we have often expressed, viz, that, while the first half yearly dividend, if it is declared in October, may probably be at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, yet the stock will par 4 per cent regularly before long. The financial year of Union Pacific is to begin on 1st July, and therefore it is just possible the first dividend may be paid a month or two later than October.

The Vermont election shows the way the electors are likely to vote if something decided is not done. On this question even the republican newspapers cannot be held in line. We do not believe that the democrats under Bryan will ever win, but they will surely find another leader, and republican defeat in November may easily give the markets and business a chill which would greatly injure them.

COTTON QUITE FIRM

Was Rise Early Which Was Met by Considerable Liquidation.

LATE CABLES WERE BETTER

Crop Advices of Bullish Average and English Spinners Taking Freely at Sustained Prices.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:
Atlanta—Steady; middling 5 1-16c.
Liverpool—Steady; middling 3 9-32d.
New York—Dull; middling 5 13-16c.
New Orleans—Quiet; middling 5 5-16c.
Savannah—Quiet; middling 5 3-16c.
Galveston—Quiet and steady; middling 5 7-16c.
Norfolk—Nominal; middling 5⅝c.
Mobile—Easy; middling 5 3-16c.
Memphis—Steady; middling 5¼c.
Augusta—Quiet and steady; middling 5 7-16 to 5½c.
Charleston—Steady; middling 5⅛c.
Houston—Easy; middling 5 7-16c.
St. Louis—Dull; middling 5⅝c.

The following is the statement of the receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS 1898	RECEIPTS 1897	SHIPM'TS 1898	SHIPM'TS 1897	STOCK 1898	STOCK ......
Saturday	56	1080	....	668	2483	1842
Monday	114	1605	128	239	2469	3228
Tuesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Wednesday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thursday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Friday	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	170	2685	128	922		

MONTHS.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Monday's Close.	Saturday's Close.
September	......	......	......	5 52-53	5 52-53
October	5 52	5 53	5 52	5 55-56	5 53
November	5 55	5 60	5 55	5 59-60	5 58-59
December	5 59	5 65	5 59	5 63-64	5 62-63
January	5 63	5 69	5 63	5 67-68	5 66-67
February	5 68	5 72	5 68	5 71-71	5 69-70
March	5 72	5 77	5 72	5 75-76	5 73-74
April	5 75	5 79	5 75	5 78-79	5 77-78
May	5 77	5 86	5 77	5 81-82	5 80-81
June	......	......	......	......	......
July	......	......	......	......	......
August	......	......	......	......	......

Closed quiet.

New York, September 12.—By Associated Press: The cotton market, after opening steady at a decline of 3 points, rallied quite sharply and advanced 5@6 points. The rise was characterized by liquidation, but the undertone was quite firm throughout. At the close prices showed a net advance of 2 points to unchanged prices and the tone of the market was quiet. The decline at the opening resulted from unsatisfactory cables. The rise that followed resulted from a better class of cables. The fact that the English spinners are taking 12,000 bales spot cotton a day at sustained prices gave considerable support in connection with the conflicting crop advices, which had a bullish average. Fears of damage from falling temperature in the cotton belt led to covering. Still another element of firmness was the claim of better conditions in foreign circles based on an improvement in the demand for cloths, the low price of cotton leading manufacturers to anticipate their wants in the expectation of a general business revival throughout the country.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1898	RECEIPTS 1897	EXPORTS 1898	EXPORTS 1897	STOCKS 1898	STOCKS 1897
Saturday	15110	35539	7545	200	194357	158901
Monday	19984	22162	4512	3619	210298	176424
Tuesday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wednesday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Thursday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Friday	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	35094	55701	12047	5819	......	......

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

August	......	February	5 38
September	5 18	March	5 42
October	5 20	April	5 46
November	5 24	May	5 50
December	5 30	June	...
January	5 34	July	...

Closed quiet and steady.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, September 12.—First Liverpool cables showed a better feeling, and the close was strong, they evidently having more faith in the government estimate of conditions than the skeptical New Yorkers, who offered cotton on the opening call as low as Saturday's bottom prices. These offerings, however, were soon absorbed and fair buying orders found less disposition to sell, prices quickly regaining the loss and sustaining the advance at the close. The burning question is: "What will the harvest be?" and receipts are not justifying the predictions of the experts. While we are disappointed that the advance on the government report has been so small, we still advise our friends to keep off the short side, and yet hope to see better figures for the staple.

Atlanta Exchange Cotton Letter.

New York, September 12.—Under light bear selling and an unsatisfactory set of English cables the cotton market opened barely steady with quotations generally at a decline of 3 points. There was a disposition to hesitate, but immediately after the call a decidedly healthier feeling developed, and prices rallied suddenly and sharply to the extent of 5 to 6 points. The early sellers were conspicuously engaged on the buying side after the turn. Liverpool and southern representatives purchased quite freely on the upturn, and there was also evidence of renewed interest on the part of some of the more prominent outside investors. Subsequently Liverpool advices reflected a steadier situation abroad, which added not a little to the firmer tone of our market. Routine news and statistical exhibits were about as expected.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, September 12.—The effect of the continued rain has been to create a more cautious tone to the trade, and there is less disposition to look for an immediate sharp decline. Increased demand from Manchester in Liverpool for immediate delivery is thought to be based on the fear of the receipt of a large quantity of wet cotton among the early shipments. A most conservative tendency is to be noted among shippers in the south, not to be short, but our advices from Europe state that spinners in England and on the continent are short of cotton and yarns based on their belief in a large crop. Liverpool sold freely today, their sales being absorbed by what appeared to be covering orders from New Orleans based on the heavy rains in the gulf states.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, September 12.—Trading today showed fair results in jobbers and little change from the condition of the primary market. Buying is on a small scale. Mail orders and reorders for cotton goods brought the daily average up to a fairly satisfactory point. Woolen goods are still very weak and buyers are making no effort to secure goods. The reduction in Washington clays, announced last week, has had only a slight effect on the trading. Print cloths are still quoted at 2 1-16c with nothing but spot readily obtainable. Odd goods are very firm, 38½ inch sixty-four squares being quoted at 2 1-16c. Other staple cottons are quiet under unchanged conditions. Prices of all sorts are quiet. Winter specialties and spring goods are sold very freely at good prices. Birminghams are still strong and active.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, September 12, 12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot, demand fair with prices steady; middling uplands 3 9-32; sales 12,000 bales; American 11,500; speculation and export 500; receipts 1,000; all American.

Futures opened quiet with demand moderate.

	Open'g	Close	
September	3 11-64	3 11½	Buyers
September and October	3 09-64	3 09½	Buyers
October and November	......	3 08	Sellers
November and December	3 07-64	3 07	Buyers
December and January	3 07-64	3 07	"
January and February	3 07-64	3 07½	Sellers
February and March	3 08-64	3 08	"
March and April	......	3 08½	Buyers
April and May	......	3 09½	"
May and June	3 10-64	3 10½	Sellers

Futures closed steady.

New York, September 12.—Cotton dull; sales 339 bales; middling uplands 5 13-16; gulf 6 1-16; net receipts none; gross 2,329; stock 46,897.

New Orleans, September 12.—Cotton steady; sales 1,950; middling 5 5-16; receipts 3,865; stock 59,482.

Galveston, September 12.—Cotton steady; middling 5 7-16; sales 189; receipts 10,092; stock 56,218.

Mobile, September 12.—Cotton easy; middling 5 3-16; sales 500; receipts 1,012; stock 7,809.

Savannah, September 12.—Cotton easy; middling 5 3-16; sales 378; receipts 2,362; stock 17,792.

Charleston, September 12.—Cotton steady; middling 5⅛; sales 75; receipts 1,412; stock 5,793.

Wilmington, September 12.—Cotton dull; middling 5¼; receipts 381; stock 7,507.

Norfolk, September 12.—Cotton nominal; middling 5⅝; receipts 578; stock 3,316.

Baltimore, September 12.—Holiday; stock 2,818.

Boston, September 12.—Cotton quiet; middling 5 13-16; receipts net 291; gross 999.

Philadelphia, September 12.—Cotton firm; middling 6 1-16; stock 2,666.

Memphis, September 12.—Cotton steady; middling 5¼; sales 100; receipts 1,211; stock 14,932.

Augusta, September 12.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 5 7-16; sales 479; receipts 1,559; stock 4,860.

Houston, September 12.—Cotton easy; middling 5 7-16; sales 191; receipts 13,029; stock 15,480.

St. Louis, September 12.—Cotton dull; sales none; middling 5⅝; receipts 491; shipments 869; stock 23,049.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 1898.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, September 12—Flour, all wheat, first patent, $5.00; second patent $4.25; straight $3.65; fancy 3.50; extra family 3.00; flour mixed with corn meal, noregular quotations. Corn, white 44c; mixed 43. Oats, white 37c; mixed 35c. Texas rust proof 37½c. Rye, Georgia 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy large bales 85c; small bales 80c; No. 2 timothy small bales 75c. Meal, plain 50c; bolted 45c. Wheat bran, large sacks 75c; small sacks 75c. Shorts 90. Stock meal 75c. Cotton seed meal 95c per 100 lbs; hulls $6.50 per ton. Peas—Stock 60@65c per bu; common white $1.00; lady $1.15@1.25. Grits $1.70.

New York, September 12—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat, spot firm; No. 2 red 70¾; options closed ¼@⅜c higher; No. 2 red September 68¾; December 64¾. Corn, spot quiet; No. 2 36¼; options closed ¼c lower. September 34¾; December 34⅞. Oats, spot firm; No. 2 25; options closed ⅛c lower; September 25¾.

St. Louis, September 12—Flour firm. Wheat strong; No. 2 red in elevator 67 bid; track 68; September 63¾; December 63¾ asked. Corn lower; No. 2 cash 29¾ asked; September 25¼@29½; December 29¾ asked. Oats dull but steady; No. 2 cash in elevator 20½ bid; track 22@22½; September 21¼@22; December —.

Chicago, September 12—Flour steady. No. 2 spring wheat 61½; No. 3 spring wheat 59@63¾; No. 2 red 65. No. 2 corn 30¼@30¼; No. 2 yellow 30¼@30¾. No 2 oats 20½; No. 2 white 23½@24½; No. 3 white f o b 22¾@23¼. No. 2 rye 44¼.

Cincinnati, September 12—Flour dull. Wheat steady; No. 2 red 65. Corn active; No 2 mixed 31. Oats in fair demand; No. 2 mixed 22.

Provisions.

Atlanta, September 12—Clear ribs boxed sides 5¾c; clear sides 5⅝; ice-cured bellies 7¼c. Sugar-cured hams 9½@11c; California 7¾c; breakfast bacon 12@14c. Lard, best quality 6c; second quality 5½c; compound 5¼.

St. Louis, September 12—Pork steady; standard mess jobbing $8.50. Lard firmer; prime steam $4.77½; choice $4.82½. Bacon, boxed lots shoulders $5.50@5.62½; extra short clear $6.25; ribs $6.25; shorts 6.37½. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders $5.00; extra short clear $5.62½; ribs $5.62½; shorts $5.75.

Chicago, September 12—Pork $8.50@8.55. Lard $4.87½@4.90. Short rib sides, loose, $5.15@5.40. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4.50@4.75; short clear sides, boxed $5.55@5.65.

New York, September 12—Lard steady; western steam $5.20@5.25; September 5.25; refined steady. Pork quiet; family $11.50@12.00.

Cincinnati, September 12—Lard steady at $4.70. Bulk meats firm at $5.50. Bacon quiet at $6.55.

Groceries.

Atlanta, September 12—Roasted coffee $11 30, less 50c per 100 lb cases. Green coffee choice 12; fair 10; prime 9. Sugar standard granulated 5⅞c; New Orleans white 5⅝; do yellow 5⅛c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 26@35c. Teas, black 30@65c; green 20@50c. Rice head 7¼c; choice 6¼@6¾c. Salt, dairy sacks $1.25; do. bbls $2.25, ice cream $1.00; common 65@70c. Cheese, full cream 10½@11½c. Matches, 65s 50c; 200s $1.30@1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda, boxes 6c. Crackers, soda 6½c; cream 8c; gingersnaps 8c. Candy, common stick 6c; fancy 12@18c. Oysters, F. W. $1.65; L. W. $1.15.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, September 12—Turpentine firm at 27⅞@28⅛; sales 1,893 casks; receipts 652. Rosin firm; sales 5,933 bbls; receipts 3,019; A, B, C, D $1.00; E $1.05; F $1.15; G $1.30; H $1.40; I $1.40; K $1.45; M $1.50; N $1.75; windowglass $1.90; waterwhite $2.35.

Charleston, September 12—Turpentine firm at 27; sales none. Rosin quiet; sales none; A, B, C 95; D, E $1.00; F $1.10; G $1.20; H $1.35; I $1.40; K $1.40; M $1.45; N $1.55; windowglass $1.60; water white $1.70.

Wilmington, September 12—Rosin firm; strained $1.00; good strained $1.05. Spirits turpentine firm at 27¼@27⅝. Tar strong at $1.20. Crude turpentine firm at $1.10@1.60.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, September 12—Eggs 15@16. Butter, western creamery 20@22½c; fancy Tennessee 15@16c; choice 8c; Georgia 10@12½c. Live poultry, chickens, hens 22½@25c; spring chickens, large, 18@20c; small 15@17½c; ducks, puddle, 20@22½c; Peking 22½@25c. Irish potatoes per bushel 60@70c. Sweet potatoes, new crop, 75@80c per bushel. Honey, strained 6@7c; in the comb 8@9c. Onions, new crop, 90c@$1.00 per bu; $3.00@3.25 per bbl.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, September 12—Apples, new crop $2.75@3.00. Lemons, choice $4.50@5.00; fancy $5.50@6.00. Oranges, California seedling $3.00@3.25; navel none. Bananas, straight $1.00@1.25 bunch; culls 85@90c. Figs, 8@9c, owing to quality. Raisins new California $1.40@1.50; ¼ boxes 40@60c. Currants 6½@7c. Leghorn citron 10@11c. Nuts—Almonds 10c; pecans, 4@5c; Brazil 9@10c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 8@10c; mixed nuts 8@10c. Peanuts Virginia electric light 5@6c; fancy hand-picked 4@4½c; Georgia 3@3½.

Foreign Finances.

London, September 12.—Closing consols for money 110 1-16; for the account 109⅞. Canadian Pacific 90⅝, Erie 14, Erie seconds 37, Illinois Central 115¾, Northern Pacific preferred 79½, St. Paul common 112⅞, New York Central 20¾; Reading 9⅝; Union Pacific preferred 66⅝, Atchison 13⅞, Louisville and Nashville 58⅞, Grand Trunk 7⅝.

Bar silver steady at 27 15-16d per ounce.

Money ¼ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short bills 1¾@1 13-16 per cent; for three months' bills 1¾@1⅞ per cent.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today was £40,000.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres at 165.20.

Spanish 4s closed at 41¼.

Paris, September 12.—Three per cent rentes 103 francs 23½ centimes for the account.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, September 12.—Coffee, options opened quiet and unchanged; prices ruled generally inactive with a weak undertone, following unsatisfactory European and Brazilian accounts; selling checked by small receipts at Rio and Santos and fair warehouse deliveries in this country; closed quiet 5 points lower to 5 points higher; sales 3,000 bags, including September 5.35@5.40; October 5.45. Spot quiet; No. 7 invoice 6⅝; No. 7 jobbing 6¼; mild quiet and about steady; Cordova 8@15; sales moderate; jobbing business.

Sugar—Raw strong, tending upward; fair refining 3 13-16@3⅞; centrifugal 96-test 4⅜; molasses 39-16@3 5-8. Refined, strong.

New Orleans, September 12.—Sugar, no open kettle; centrifugal strong; seconds 2¼@4 3-16. Molasses easy; centrifugal 4@11.

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, September 12.—Animated trade for desirable cattle; stronger to a shade higher on best grades. Choice steers $5.15@5.70; medium $4.50@5.10; beef steers $3.85@4.40; stockers and feeders $3@4.60; bulls $2.25@4.25; cows and heifers $3.50@4.25; calves $4.50@7.40; western ranges $2.85@4.50; fed western steers $4.10@5; Texans $3.25@4.

Hogs in good demand and stronger to 5c higher. Fair to choice $3.55@4.05; butchers $3.60@4.05; mixed $3.70@4.05; light $3.65@4.07½; pigs $2.90@3.95.

Sheep weak. Choice lambs $5.75@6.15; inferior $3.15@4; western range lambs $5.25; native sheep $2.80@4.50; western rangers $3.50@4.40; feeders $4.25.

Receipts—Cattle 17,500, hogs 27,000, sheep 29,000.

Fruit and Vegetables.

Corrected daily by McCullough Bros.
Snap beans, 75c to $1 per crate.
Tomatoes, $1 to $1.25.
New Irish potatoes, $2.25 to $2.50.
Squashes, 50c to 75c per crate.
Watermelons, $40 to $90 per car.
Peaches, $1.25 to $1.50.
Limes, 50c to 75c per 100.
Pears, $2 to $2.25 per barrel.
California fruit:
Bartlett pears, $2.75 to $3.
Gross plums, $1.75 to $2.
Assorted peaches, $1.25 to $1.50.
Assorted grapes, $2 to $2.25.

Visible Supply of Grain.

New York, September 12.—The statement of the visible supply of grain in store and afloat Saturday, September 10th, as compiled by the New York produce exchange, is as follows:

Wheat, 8,407,000; increase 1,260,000 bushels.
Corn, 17,360,000; increase 506,000.
Oats, 4,277,000; increase 38,000.
Rye, 599,000; decrease 50,900.
Barley, 438,000; increase 188,000.

NORTHWEST HIGHER

In Spite of Big Receipts There Cash and Futures Advancing.

EARLY SELLERS ALARMED

Caused Wheat Prices to Turn Upward. Corn and Oats Lower—Provisions Closed Unchanged.

Chicago, September 12.—Light commercial stocks and smaller western primary receipts today strengthened wheat. After an early decline September left off ½c higher and December rose ½@⅝c. Corn lost ⅜c and oats gained ⅛c. Provisions are unchanged.

Lower Liverpool cables, big receipts in the northwest and the increase in the world's shipments, especially the increase in the shipments from Russia, which seemed to discredit the reported crop disaster in that country, started wheat a trifle lower. The corn market was also weak and had a depressing influence on wheat. Trade was dull and longs liquidated freely from the start with a good sprinkling of selling orders from the outside. Later, however, it was found that the northwest markets were holding strong and higher in spite of big receipts there, and that both cash and futures were advancing. That, together with light speculative offerings, alarmed the early sellers, and there was some heavy covering for a time, which turned prices upward. Chicago received only 235 cars against 558 a year ago, while Minneapolis and Duluth arrivals were 1,445 cars as compared with 1,103 for the corresponding day last year. The sum total of western primary market receipts was 1,644,000 bushels, or 252,000 less than for the similar day the year before. The amount of wheat and flour on ocean passage showed a decrease for the week of 240,000 bushels, compared with 2,000,000 increase the same week last year. The English visible decreased 651,000 bushels against 529,000 decrease a year ago. The increase in the domestic visible was 1,259,000 bushels, where the crowd had been led to expect an increase of 1,750,000 bushels. Such a great array of bullish statistics had its natural effect, and was largely instrumental in keeping the price on the advance as they came to the knowledge of the traders. There was a good demand from shippers from the seaboard on a basis of 2c premium in store here over September prices. September opened ⅛@⅜c lower, held at 62½c for a time, then rose gradually to 64¼c and reacted to 63⅝c, the closing price. December started ⅛c down at 60⅞@61c, weakened to 60⅝@60¾c, firmed up to 62c and declined to 61⅝c buyers at the close.

Warm weather, large receipts and an increase in the visible supply weakened corn. The government report was also a disappointment to the bulls, as it shows less reduction in the condition of the crop than had been anticipated. At the start there was a general disposition to sell out long property, and such was the inclination manifested more or less throughout the session. The pit sentiment was very bearish, and there were few buyers on hand to take the offerings. As a result a feeling of extreme depression settled over the market. Buying by shorts to secure profits, when prices rested at bottom figures, occasioned slight rallies, but the underlying tendency remained downward. December opened ½@⅝c lower at 29¾@29⅞c and closed at 30c sellers.

Oats held firm under a good demand for September from shippers. Trade was active, speculation being of a more general character. May began unchanged to ⅛c down at 21⅝c, declined to 21⅜c, then rose to 21⅞@22c, the closing price.

Provisions were firm on an excellent cash demand, together with heavy buying of lard and ribs. December pork opened 5c lower at $8.50, sold up to $8.62½, then reacted to $8.55, the closing figure. The range in lard and ribs was narrow.

Estimated receipts for tomorrow: Wheat, 400 cars; corn, 1,050; oats, 540; hogs, 18,000 head.

The leading features ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat No. 2—				
September	62¾	64¼	62½	63⅝
December	61	62	60¾	61⅝
May	63⅛	64⅛	63	63⅞
Corn No. 2—				
September	29⅞	30	29¾	30
December	29⅞	30	29¾	30
May	32⅛	32¼	31⅞	32¼
Oats No. 2—				
September	19⅞	20½	19⅞	20½
December	21¾	22	21⅝	22
December	19⅝	20	19⅝	19⅞
May	21¾	22	21⅝	22
Mess pork per barrel—				
October	8.45	8.52½	8.42½	8.45
December	8.50	8.62½	8.50	8.55
January	9.30	9.37½	9.30	9.30
Lard per 100 pounds—				
October	4.85	4.92½	4.85	4.87½
December	4.90	4.97½	4.87½	4.92½
January	4.97½	5.05	4.97½	5.00
Short ribs per 100 pounds—				
September	5.30	5.35	5.30	5.30
October	5.25	5.37½	5.25	5.27½
January	4.75	4.80	4.75	4.77½

	Receipts	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	9,900	10,400
Wheat, bushels	141,600	177,700
Corn, bushels	378,300	502,900
Oats, bushels	532,300	335,600
Rye, bushels	7,500	27,700
Barley, bushels	118,700	11,900

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, September 12.—The government report, showing the average 86.7, or 1 point higher than last year and 12.1 above 1896, with a mean average of 5.1 above the past ten years, together with a smaller decrease in the European visible than was anticipated, brought lower Liverpool cables and caused a weak opening here, which was not improved upon until the North Western receipts were announced, which showed but slight increases over last year, and the local visible showing less increase than expected. The unusual weather conditions west also had a bullish tendency.

Five inches of snow reported from Kansas, together with the decline of 23 points in Nebraska and 10 each in Kansas and Iowa in the condition of corn, helped this cereal, and the close is firm, but fluctuations narrow.

Provisions have been very inactive and have manifested a waiting disposition, and we rather think can be bought some lower later on.

Puts—December opened at 61¼@61⅛. Calls 62⅛@62.

Puts—December corn, 28⅞. Calls 30.

Atlanta Exchange Grain Letter.

Chicago, September 12.—The feeling at the outset today was slightly in favor of the bears. Weak cables, good weather generally, larger world's shipments and the weakness in corn all served to form a combination too strong for the bulls to play against. Traders were inclined to sell during the first hour on the enormous receipts in the northwest, which aggregated 1,445 carloads as compared with 1,131 for the corresponding time last year. For a time the market ruled weak, but the pit took on an entirely different aspect when it became known that prices at Minneapolis were advancing despite the rapidly increasing movement in that quarter. Operators grew nervous and nearly everybody wanted to buy. Offerings were limited, and in the competition that naturally followed prices were forced up nearly a cent. Arrivals here amounted to 235 carloads, of which 15 graded contract quality. World's shipments last week were 5,236,000 bushels as compared with 9,190,000 bushels for the corresponding period last year. The continued light Black Sea shipments suggest that perhaps there is something in the theory of a small crop in Russia.

Milder weather in the corn belt, together with weak cables, depressed corn. The market early got down to put prices, where there was some demand by holders of privileges. This caused a firmer feeling, and the market advanced a little.

Oats followed corn throughout the session.

Provisions started lower, but steadied later on good buying of ribs by packers.

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, September 12.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $313,635,031; gold reserve, $237,963,043.

NOTICE OF LOCAL LEGISLATION.

Mayor's Office, Atlanta, Ga., September 9, 1898.—Notice is hereby given that a bill will be introduced at the next session of the general assembly of Georgia, to be entitled "An act to amend the charter of the city of Atlanta."

C. A. COLLIER, Mayor.

FINANCIAL.

Paine, Murphy & Co
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
2 South Pryor Street. (Jackson Building.)
Private Leased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.
References: Lowry Banking Co., Capital City bank and Mercantile Agencies.

1-8 STOCKS | PHONE 1642 | 1-16 GRAIN
ATLANTA COTTON, STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE
205-206-207 Gould Building.

SOUTHERN EXCHANGE
Gould Building. Atlanta, Ga.
Cotton, Stocks, Wheat, Etc.
Bought and sold on margins. Determine the responsibility of the house through which you deal. References, Fourth National and Capital City banks.

THOMAS & POST,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Special attention given to out-of-town investment orders.
EDWARD R. THOMAS, Member N. Y. Stock Exchange.
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NORTH AMERICAN GRAIN AND STOCK EXCHANGE.
(Incorporated.)
147 and 149 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
Buy or sell on margins for future delivery. Grain, Provisions, Stocks, Bonds and Cotton. Capital $50,000. Bank references on request.
9-4, Sun, Tues, Thurs

John W. Dickey
STOCK AND BOND BROKER
AUGUSTA, GA.
Correspondence Invited,

W. H. PATTERSON & CO
DEALEARS IN
Investment Securities.
NO. 9 EAST ALABAMA ST.

NOTICE OF ELECTION

To Determine Whether the City of Atlanta Shall Issue Two Hundred Thousand Dollars in Water Main Bonds.

To the Qualified Voters of the City of Atlanta—The mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta hereby give notice that, pursuant to an amendment of the charter of said city, approved on the 10th day of December, 1897, so authorizing them, said mayor and general council have passed an ordinance, approved on the 19th day of August, 1898, calling an election to determine by the vote of the qualified voters of the city of Atlanta whether the people of the city will assent by two-thirds majority of the qualified voters thereof to the issue of two hundred thousand dollars of bonds of the city of Atlanta to be sold and the proceeds thereof devoted exclusively to the extension of water mains within the limits of the city of Atlanta. Said bonds, if issued, to be payable, principal and interest, in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness, or its equivalent. The principal to be payable within thirty years from the date of said bonds, and the interest to be payable semi-annually at the rate of 4 per centum per annum.

The election so called will be held pursuant to law and said ordinance at all voting precincts in the city of Atlanta within the legal hours of voting on the 5th day of October, 1898. At such election voters favoring the proposed issue of bonds will have the words written or printed on their tickets "For the issue of two hundred thousand dollars of water main bonds," and the voters opposing the issue of bonds will have the words written or printed on their tickets, "Against the issue of two hundred thousand dollars of water main bonds."

If the proposed issue of bonds is assented to, no part of the principal will be paid before the expiration of thirty years, but annual taxes will be levied to raise the interest thereon, eight thousand dollars per annum, and also to raise annually six thousand seven hundred dollars on account of the principal of said bonds, and the moneys so raised on account of the principal of said bonds will be kept in a sinking fund created to pay off the principal of said bonds at their maturity.

Notice is also given that the tax collector of Fulton county, who is the registrar of voters for the city of Atlanta, has books of registration open in his office for the purpose of registering the qualified voters of the city of Atlanta for the bond election so called. Said registrar will keep said books open during the hours prescribed in existing ordinances and until within four days of the day of said election, and such books of registration will be closed on the 1st day of October, 1898, and only those voters living in the city of Atlanta and otherwise qualified by law registering to vote in said bond election will be permitted to vote therein.

Aug. 30, 1898. C. A. COLLIER, Mayor.

MAKE PERFECT MEN!
DO NOT DESPAIR!

Do Not Suffer Longer! The joys and ambitions of life can be restored to you. The very worst cases of Nervous Debility are absolutely cured by PERFECTO TABLETS. Give prompt relief to insomnia, failing memory and the waste and drain of vital powers, incurred by indiscretions or excesses of early years. Impart vigor and potency to every function. Brace up the system. Give bloom to the cheeks and lustre to the eyes of young or old. One 50c box renews vital energy; 6 boxes at $2.50 a complete guaranteed cure or money refunded. Can be carried in vest pocket. Sold everywhere or mailed in plain wrapper on receipt of price by THE PERFECTO CO., Caxton Bldg., Chicago, Ill.
50 CENTS
For Sale in Atlanta, Ga., by Jacobs' Pharmacy.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

B. R. Padgett. H. I. Padgett.
B. R. PADGETT & SON,
Plans and estimates furnished for buildings of every description; 16 years in Atlanta.
425 Electric building.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
632-540 Equitable. Phone 1227. Atlanta, Ga.

R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
LAWYERS.
Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe building.

HUGH V. WASHINGTON,
Attorney at Law. Macon, Ga.
Careful attention to business of nonresidents. Long experience in state and federal courts.

TANSY PILLS!
SAFE AND SURE. Send 4c. for "WOMANS SAFE GUARD." Wilcox Specific Co., Dept. 14, Phila., Pa.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time, In Effect August 21st,

Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡18	Jacksonville	4 15 am	‡18	Chattanooga	4 20 am
‡8	Chattanooga	5 00 am	‡16	Brunswick	5 20 am
‡75	Washington	5 10 am	‡16	Columbus, Ga.	5 20 am
26	Tallapoosa	8 25 am	‡35	Birmingham	5 50 am
17	Mt. Airy	8 30 am	17	Chattanooga	7 50 am
‡1	Fort Valley	10 20 am	12	Richmond	7 50 am
‡9	Macon	10 40 am	‡8	Macon	8 10 am
‡	Columbus	10 40 am	23	Camp Hobson	9 18 am
‡38	Birmingham	11 30 am	20	Norcross	11 20 am
‡10	Chattanooga	11 40 am	‡38	Washington	12 00 m
19	Norcross	2 20 pm	‡9	Chattanooga	4 00 pm
‡37	Washington	3 55 pm	‡37	Birmingham	4 15 pm
‡24	Camp Hobson	6 05 pm	‡10	Macon	4 20 pm
‡15	Brunswick	7 45 pm	‡10	Columbus	4 20 pm
‡11	Richmond	9 30 pm	‡22	Fort Valley	4 30 pm
‡7	Macon	9 45 pm	18	Mt. Airy	4 35 pm
‡7	Columbus, Ga.	9 45 pm	‡25	Tallapoosa	6 20 pm
‡36	Birmingham	10 45 pm	‡36	Washington	11 50 pm
‡14	Chattanooga	11 50 pm	‡14	Jacksonville	11 55 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡101	Jonesboro	6 45 am	‡102	Hapeville	7 00 am
*3	Savannah	7 35 am	*2	Savannah	7 50 am
‡103	Hapeville	8 05 am	‡104	Hapeville	8 30 am
‡105	Hapeville	9 45 am	‡108	Jonesboro	12 00 m
*11	Macon	11 20 am	‡110	Hapeville	2 20 pm
‡109	Jonesboro	2 05 pm	‡112	Hapeville	4 45 pm
‡111	Hapeville	5 30 pm	*12	Macon	4 00 pm
‡113	Hapeville	5 55 pm	‡114	Jonesboro	6 10 pm
*1	Savannah	7 35 pm	*4	Savannah	7 50 pm
	SUNDAY TRAINS:			SUNDAY TRAINS:	
115	Jonesboro	8 55 am	116	Hapeville	9 00 am
117	Hapeville	10 45 am	118	Jonesboro	12 50 pm

Trains marked * Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡3	Nashville	7 30 am	‡2	Nashville	8 15 am
‡73	Marietta	8 00 am	‡70	Chattanooga	4 50 pm
91	Chattanooga	10 35 am	‡72	Marietta	5 30 pm
‡1	Nashville	7 30 pm	‡4	Nashville	8 30 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡38	Montgomery	11 40 am	‡35	Montgomery	5 25 am
‡34	Selma	7 03 pm	‡33	Montgomery	1 00 pm
‡36	Selma	11 50 pm	‡37	Selma	4 20 pm
12	College Park	6 50 am	11	College Park	5 40 am
14	Newnan	8 20 am	13	College Park	8 00 am
16	College Park	10 00 am	15	Palmetto	11 30 am
18	College Park	2 15 pm	17	College Park	12 30 pm
20	Palmetto	2 45 pm	19	College Park	2 30 pm
22	College Park	3 50 pm	21	College Park	4 20 pm
24	College Park	5 50 pm	23	Palmetto	5 35 pm
26	College Park	7 45 pm	25	College Park	6 20 pm
28	Palmetto	8 25 pm	29	Newnan	11 25 pm
	SUNDAY TRAIN:			SUNDAY TRAIN:	
42	Newnan	10 20 am	41	West Point	8 30 am

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26 will stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will depart from Union Passenger station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡2	Augusta	5 00 am	‡2	Augusta	7 50 am
23	Conyers	6 45 am	26	Lithonia	8 00 am
‡	Covington	7 45 am	‡28	Augusta	3 10 pm
‡1	Augusta	12 35 pm	24	Conyers	4 30 pm
25	Lithonia	3 35 pm	10	Covington	6 15 pm
‡27	Augusta	8 20 pm	‡4	Augusta	11 35 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡41	Norfolk	5 20 am	‡402	Washington	12 00 n'n
‡403	Washington	2 50 pm	‡38	Norfolk	7 50 pm

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.

(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

FROM		TO	
‡Knoxville	7 30 am	‡Knoxville	8 30 pm
‡Murphy	7 30 pm	‡Murphy	8 15 am

‡Daily.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Effective August 21st, 1898.

EAST BOUND	No. 38 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.	No. 12 Daily.	No. 18 Ev Sun
Lv Atlanta	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 50 am	4 35 pm
Ar Gainesville	2 22 pm	2 20 am	10 35 am	7 42 pm
Ar Cornelia	3 00 pm	......	11 25 am	8 35 pm
Ar Mt. Airy	......	......	11 30 am	8 40 pm
Ar Charlotte	8 10 pm	9 00 am	6 10 pm	......
Ar Greensboro	10 43 pm	......	......	......
Ar. Danville	11 51 pm	1 30 pm	11 45 pm	......
Ar. Washington	6 42 am	9 35 pm	......	......
Ar. Baltimore	8 00 am	11 25 pm	......	......
Ar. Philadelphia	10 15 am	2 56 am	......	......
Ar. New York	12 45 n'n	6 23 am	......	......
Ar. Boston	8 30 pm	8 00 pm	......	......
Lv. Danville	12 30 am	1 45 pm	12 30 am	......
Ar. Richmond	6 40 am	6 25 pm	6 40 am	......
Lv. Greensboro	10 50 pm	......	......	......
Ar. Norfolk	7 50 am	......	......	......

No. 20. Dinner Train, leaves Atlanta 11:20 a. m., arrives Norcross 1:15 p. m., daily except Sunday.

No. 38 Vestibuled Train, Atlanta to New York, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Car and elegant Vestibuled Coach between Atlanta and Washington. Sleeping car Greensboro to Norfolk.

No. 36. "The U. S. Fast Mail," solid train between Atlanta and New York. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New York. Pullman Sleeping Car Atlanta to Charlotte and Atlanta to Asheville.

SO. BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 11.
Lv. Atlanta	5 20 am	8 10 am	4 20 pm	11 55 pm
Ar. Macon	8 20 am	10 35 am	7 10 pm	2 05 am
Ar. Everett	3 25 pm	......	......	7 25 am
Ar. Brunswick	4 30 pm	......	......	8 30 am
Ar. Jacksonville	9 25 pm	......	......	9 40 am

NORTH BOUND.	No. 13	No. 7.	No. 9.
Lv. Atlanta	4 20 am	7 50 am	4 00 pm
Ar. Rome	6 30 am	10 20 am	6 25 pm
Ar. Dalton	7 22 am	11 30 am	7 34 pm
Ar. Chattanooga	8 40 am	1 00 pm	8 50 pm
Ar. Memphis	......	......	7 40 am
Ar. Cincinnati	7 30 pm	......	7 30 am
Ar. Knoxville	11 55 am	......	1 10 am
Ar. Louisville	......	......	7 50 am

Nos. 13 and 14, Pullman Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville. Local Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Brunswick.

Lv. Atlanta	5 20 am	4 20 pm
Lv Griffin	6 50 am	6 03 pm
Lv. Columbus	9 30 am	9 05 pm
Ar. Albany	3 10 pm	......

No 30 has through coaches Atlanta to Albany.

WEST BOUND.	No. 37 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 25 Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 15 pm	5 30 am	6 20 pm
Ar Tallapoosa	6 23 pm	7 45 am	9 00 pm
Ar Birmingham	10 00 pm	11 45 am	......
Lv Birmingham	......	11 50 am	......
Ar Greenville	......	10 55 pm	......
Lv Birmingham	10 20 pm	12 05 pm	......
Ar Memphis	7 40 am	10 20 pm	......
Ar Kansas City	7 55 am	5 20 pm	......
Lv Birmingham	11 35 pm	......	......
Ar Shreveport	7 20 pm	......	......
Ar New Orleans	10 30 am	......	......
Lv Atlanta			4 20 pm
Ar Fort Valley			8 20 pm

No. 37 Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Memphis.
No. 9 Sleeper Atlanta to Cincinnati.
No. 13 Local Sleeper, Atlanta to Chattanooga.
Office Kimball House Corner.

ATLANTA & NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE.

Atlanta & West Point Railroad Co.

The direct, quick, through line via Montgomery to Texas, Mexico and California. The best route to Selma, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Columbus, Troy, Union Springs, Eufaula.

The Following Schedule in Effect Sept. 11, 1898.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 35 Daily	No. 31 Daily	No. 33 Daily
Leave Atlanta	5 25 a m	4 20 p m	1 00 p m
Arrive Newnan	6 40 a m	5 25 p m	2 27 p m
Arrive LaGrange	7 42 a m	6 23 p m	3 33 p m
Arrive West Point	8 10 a m	6 55 p m	4 07 p m
Arrive Opelika	8 50 a m	7 37 p m	4 53 p m
Arrive Columbus	10 00 a m	10 00 p m	......
Arrive Montgomery	10 31 a m	9 20 p m	7 25 p m
Arrive Selma	......	11 30 p m	8 07 p m
Arrive Pensacola	6 55 p m	5 00 a m	8 50 p m
Arrive Mobile	3 45 p m	3 08 a m	9 15 p m
Arrive New Orleans	8 10 p m	7 40 a m	10 18 p m
Arrive Houston	8 45 a m	10 30 p m	11 30 p m

NORTH BOUND.	No. 34 Daily	No. 34 Daily	
Leave Houston	5 20 a m	......	......
Leave New Orleans	7 45 p m	......	......
Leave Mobile	12 20 a m	......	......
Leave Pensacola	11 20 p m	......	......
Leave Selma	......	8 40 a m	......
Leave Montgomery	6 20 a m	12 01 p m	7 25 p m
Leave Columbus	5 30 a m	1 30 p m	7 55 a m
Arrive Opelika	8 07 a m	2 35 p m	12 58 p m
Arrive West Point	8 50 a m	3 23 p m	12 25 p m
Arrive LaGrange	9 18 a m	4 14 p m	2 30 p m
Arrive Newnan	10 25 a m	5 28 p m	5 30 p m
Arrive Atlanta	11 40 a m	7 00 p m	6 20 p m

LAGRANGE ACCOMMODATION.
Daily, Except Sunday.

5 35 p m	Lv	Atlanta	Ar	8 20 am
7 28 p m	Ar	Newnan	Lv	6 40 am
7 54 p m	Ar	Grantville	Lv	6 05 am
8 08 p m	Ar	Hogansville	Lv	5 52 am
8 35 p m	Ar	LaGrange	Lv	5 25 am

Sunday Trains leave LaGrange 7:10 a. m.; arrive Atlanta 10:20 a. m. No. 37 and 38 Vestibuled train; sleeping and dining cars; New York and New Orleans. No. 35 and 36 solid trains Washington to New Orleans; sleeper New York; New Orleans.

E. E. Kirby, City Ticket Agent, Geo. W. Allen, Trav. Pass. Agent, 12 Kimball House, Atlanta; H. D. Ellis, Trav. Pass. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Wyly, Jr., Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, Atlanta, Ga.; R. E. Lutz, Traffic Manager, Montgomery, Ala.; Geo. C. Smith, Pres. and Gen. Man'g'r, Atlanta, Ga.

24 HOURS ATLANTA TO CHICAGO
PULLMAN VESTIBULE SLEEPING AND DINING CARS via
EVANSVILLE & TERRE HAUTE R. R.
(EVANSVILLE ROUTE)
THE SHORTEST LINE TO THE CITIES OF THE NORTH AND NORTHWEST
For detailed information, call on City or Depot Ticket Agent of the Western & Atlantic R. R., or address D. H. HILLMAN, Gen. Southern Agent, S. L. ROGERS, Trav. Passenger Agent, ATLANTA, GA.



Mrs. Theodore Birney Will Speak at Woman's Club Next Wednesday.

Mrs. Theodore Birney, originator and president of the National Congress of Mothers, is in the city, the guest of relatives on Spring street, and will speak at the Atlanta Woman's Club Wednesday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. She arrived in the city last Thursday evening and since that time has been the recipient of charming attentions from the Atlanta women interested in the work of the National Congress. Although not accustomed to public speaking, Mrs. Birney accepted the invitation extended her by Mrs. W. P. Pattillo and Mrs. William King to make an informal talk under the auspices of the Atlanta Woman's Club, hoping to encourage thereby the organization of mothers' clubs throughout Georgia. The meeting will not be limited to club women, but all women in Atlanta who are in any way interested in the education or character building of children are cordially invited to meet the distinguished lady Wednesday afternoon.

As leader of the National Congress of Mothers Mrs. Birney represents one of the newest organizations of women, but in purity of purpose, strength of principle and broad scope the organization is second to none.

Mrs. Birney is as yet a very young woman. Being of a manner so essentially feminine and modest, one marvels that she has originated and stands at the head of a body of women who represents every progressive movement as yet attributed to woman.

The story of the organization of the National Mothers' Congress as told by her is simple and interesting, manifesting the earnestness of the little woman's purpose and her determination to give to the world of women the benefit of what seemed to her almost a divine inspiration.

"It was not long after the birth of my second child that I determined to put before a few of my intimate friends my idea that there should be something like a fraternity among mothers," said Mrs. Birney in an interview relative to her work yesterday. "I had a devoted husband, a lovely home and everything to make me happy, and yet it seemed to me that the responsibility of the little human souls dependent upon me for guidance involved so much responsibility that too much could scarcely be done to acquire the necessary strength and knowledge to perform my duties as a mother. Then I began to think of the hundreds of mothers not so blessed as I and who, besides being deprived of the education that would aid them in the home training of their children, were lacking in the knowledge conducive to making home healthy, cheerful and happy. I thought of those careless of the responsibilities devolving upon them as mothers and it occurred to me with convincing force that a system of mutual aid should be developed among all mothers.

"Then I would look up at the great state capitol and realize that there the men were making the laws for the state and acting upon all the great movements material and civil, and the thought of the great responsibilities of citizenship would occur to me.

"Why, if these men meet and study and discuss these questions, should not the mothers of the future citizens meet, study and discuss those principles which would enable us to be better mothers and capable of directing that citizenship in its early stages of child-life and ultimately exercise an influence that would mean a betterment of all humanitarian conditions?

"This question was so continually with me that I expressed it frequently to a number of my progressive women friends, who induced me to speak on the subject publicly at the New York Chautauqua the summer of '96 I met there with great sympathy and in November of the same year formal organization was effected in a meeting at Washington city."

Mrs. Birney paid the highest tribute to Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, the first vice president of the organization, to whose financial and social aid much of its successful development is due.

In February, 1897, the first national congress met, to which there came representative women from all parts. The second congress was last February, which brought almost twice as many women as the year previous.

In reply to the questions as to what the specified objects of the national congress were, Mrs. Birney stated that the primary object was to awaken public opinion to a recognition of the responsibilities of parents and to their need of training in order to properly discharge these responsibilities.

"In order to do this," she said, "the second object is obvious to urge the formation of mothers' clubs, parents' and teachers' unions, child study circles and similar organizations throughout the country, for the earnest study of all that tends to the advantage of the child before birth, and to its moral, mental and physical development afterwards.

"Another object of the national congress is to hold an annual convention, at which delegates can report upon past progress and receive the benefit to be derived from a great gathering of earnest women and men animated by a love of humanity and an ardent desire for the attainment by the race of a nobler type of manhood and womanhood."

When asked why she thought such a congress was needed, Mrs. Birney was eloquent in her reasoning.

"Humanity demanded a medium for the mutual development of mothers," she said, "because, while the most careful training is requisite to success in any of the varied vocations of life, the vocation of parenthood, of all others the most sacred, the most important, has been until recent years left to instinct alone for guidance, the great mass of people being still blind to the necessity for enlightenment in this field. No systematic, true character building can be accomplished for childhood until parents study their children as individuals rather than en masse, until they recognize that the most precious material in the world today is in their hands for modeling not into an insensible thing of beauty, but into a living force whose influence for weal or woe no mortal mind can determine.

"I am always prepared for the question" said Mrs. Birney, "of why the congress is called a congress of mothers, since its objects appeal to fathers, guardians, educators and all those who are in any way associated with child life.

"It is so called because the mother has been divinely appointed to be the caretaker of the child, and because of her constant and close contact with it. She would naturally be the first to respond to the call which was issued in October, 1896.

"The studies suggested and pursued among the mothers' clubs auxiliary to the national congress of mothers are all those based upon the Froebel principles of childlife. If it is necessary for the teacher of the child to educate herself in child-life in order to give him his first lessons, it would seem all the more necessary for the mother to similarly enlighten herself, since her work begins before and continues after the teachers, and the mother's intuition is not so great that it could not be the more developed and improved by study of those principles which tend to universal betterment."

Mrs. Birney spoke of the close relation of the mother and the teacher, and especially the kindergarten teacher, and expressed a hope that an auxiliary of the national congress of mothers would soon be organized in Georgia, and that the kindergarten be incorporated with the public school system, thus in a degree obviating for the future the necessity of the reformatory, a crying need of the present.

At the first meeting of the national congress of mothers Mrs. William H. Felton represented the state of Georgia at large, and read a paper that was pronounced one of the most powerful efforts of feminine thought. It was published in the records of the first national congress.

In the second congress Georgia was again ably represented by Mrs. William King, who brought greetings from the Georgia federation, from the Atlanta Woman's Club and from the Georgia Woman's Press Club.

Library Notes.

In a recent interview with Miss Wallace, the librarian of the Atlanta library, Miss Wallace said:

"These are busy days at the library. Since the war news has stopped absorbing public attention the demand for books has increased. All summer we have been buying and supplying books on Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. Spain and the Spaniard has been an alluring subject. Since the peace protocol was signed these books have been promptly returned to the shelves, and the trend of public thought can be traced by the demands for books on the far-east, such as Mr. Curzon's book, and Henry Norman's clever treatment of 'The Peoples and Politics of the Far East,' and Lafcadio Hearn's more aesthetic studies, 'Out of the East,' 'Kokora' and others.

"Since the English have so signally avenged Chinese Gordon the call for books on Africa is large. Among interesting volumes will be found 'The Journals of Major General C. G. Gordon, C. B., at Kartoum,' edited by Egmont Hake; 'Fire and Sword in the Soudan,' Slatin Pasha; 'Europe in Africa in the Nineteenth Century,' Mrs. Latimer; 'A Thousand Miles up the Nile,' by Amelia B. Edwards; 'Impressions of South Africa,' James Boyce; 'Twelve Hundred Miles in a Wagon,' or 'Trekking in South Africa,' by A. Balfour."

The following is a list of the new books just received at the library: "The Terror," Felix Gras; "Ring o' Rushes," Shan Bullock; "The Treasure of the Humble," Maurice Maeterinck; "A Romance of Summer Seas," Varina Anne Jefferson-Davis; "The Oregon Trail," Francis Parkman; "Caleb West," Hopkinson Smith; "History of the United States," by Percy Greg; "Yesterdays in the Philippines," Joseph Earle Stevens; "The Haunts of Men," Robert Chambers; "Rupert of Hentzau," Anthony Hope Hawkins; "Silence and Other Stories," Mary E. Wilkins; "The Story of Marie Antoinette," Anna L. Bickwell.

Some 'Distinguished Women of the Past.

The recent death of Hon. Willis G. Clark, of Mobile, will recall vividly to their many and widely acattered friends, those brilliant and accomplished Erwin sisters, of Nashville, who were so long exemplars of the best southern womanhood in all matters of old school elegance, culture, refinement and hospitality.

The youngest of these was Mrs. Willis G. Clark, whose home at Beaver Meadow, near Mobile, is so well remembered by many Georgians, who have shared its genial and courtly hospitality. She had preceded her husband across that bourne from which no traveler returns but two months ago, and a wide circle still cherishes its fresh grief for a gentle and lovable woman, whose friends were legion and whose one enemy has not been found.

Near Mrs. Clark, over another typical southern home, long presided the eldest of these noted sisters, Mrs. William L. Lidyard. As Laura Erwin this lady was a belle and a beauty of a generation ago; and to the last ripe years of her life her high



BROADCLOTH GOWN WITH FLOWERED MOIRÉ FROM HARPER'S BAZAR

famous in social matters, despite their genuine modesty and paramount domesticity of tastes. Their homes were their courts, and to them flocked all better elements of society, local and transient.

Mrs. George A. Haywood, of St. Louis, was another of the younger Erwin sisters, and her home in that busy and bustling city was ever open to the resident or the stranger who bore the only needed "letter of credit," cultivation. With her three charming daughters—one noted in literature—she made that home circle unique in St. Louis by her simple "Erwin way."

The recent death of Mrs. Willis Clark, the youngest of these sisters, and its swift following by that of the husband of a lifetime, recalls vividly to the older people of Georgia and the south the memory of a type that was admirable in all ways, and may never be renewed when the sickle has garnered all its examples.

Broadcloth Gown from Paris.

Broadcloth, which is in great demand for early fall costumes, especially in the various late effects of brown, is the material of a handsome gown made up with rich flowered moire of new design. While the outlines of many of the French corsages are more severe, there is much diversity in the varied forms of jacket and fancy waists. Plastrons also in great variety are continued. The jacket front of this gown laps far to the left side, where it is fastened with three large silver buttons. In this instance the jacket forms a portion of the waist, being sewn in with the shoulder and underarm seams and opening over the flowered silk plastron. The brocaded moire is introduced again, like an inverted V, into the front of the skirt, which is circular in form and is banded with narrow bias folds in imitation of a shaped flounce, its width at the bottom being four and a half yards. The back may be pleated or gathered. While many of the new skirts are made over a perfectly fitted foundation, the circular models are usually lined throughout in order to preserve their form better.

The sleeve of this gown illustrates one of the newest designs, from which the epaulette has entirely disappeared. Two bias folds cross the close top. This gown is taken from Harper's Bazar and cut paper patterns can be obtained from that paper.

The hat of brown-tinted felt, rolling high from the face, is effectively trimmed with a cluster of roses and foliage.

Quantity of material for gown: Five and one-half yards wool fifty-two inches wide, one and one-quarter yards silk.

Atlanta Relief Association.

The Atlanta Relief Association will hold an important meeting this morning, at which a large attendance is urged. The meeting will take place at the Capital City Club at 10:30 o'clock.

Grady Hospital Auxiliary.

There will be an important meeting of the Grady hospital auxiliary this morning at 10:30 o'clock at the Young Men's Christian Association. A large attendance is urged.

Social Items.

Miss Rosa Woodberry, one of the most prominent club women in the state spent yesterday in the city, the guest of Mrs. William King. She has spent the summer delightfully at the coast and was enroute to Athens, where she will resume her duties at the Lucy Cobb institute.

Last night Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Spalding entertained a party of friends delightfuly at dinner. Like every occasion under their hospitable roof, it was a happy success.

Mrs. John Candler will spend the winter at the Bon Air.

Mrs. A. C. Maddox has taken the Candler home for the winter.

Mr. John D. Little has been visiting friends in the city.

Miss Eva Chamberlin has returned home from a delightful visit to Warm Spring.

Mrs. S. E. Gabbett has returned home after spending most of the summer at Marietta.

Miss Kingsberry will remain at Porter Springs till the 1st of October.

The Guild of St. Elizabeth will meet this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the parish house of St. Luke's church, to pass resolutions on the death of Mr. Gass.

Mrs. G. W. Thomas, of Eatonton, is visiting friends in the city.

Mr. Frank Ellis is at the Aragon.

The family of Mr. John T. Glenn has returned from the country.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Thornton have returned from their country home.

Mr. and Mrs. George Dexter entertained delightfully at dinner last evening.

Mrs. Hugenin and her daughter, Miss Julia Hugenin, of Macon, are the guests of Mrs. Chandler Jones.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Phinizy have returned to Athens.

The auxiliaries of the Woman's Mission Society of North and South Atlanta districts will hold a joint meeting at Park Street church, West End, September 14th and 15th. The services will open Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock. An interesting programme of the work in the two districts has been prepared. Auxiliaries not yet having elected delegates will do so at once and report names to district secretary. The pasters and presiding elders are expected to be present at the meeting.

MRS. C. J. SIMMONS,
District Secretary North Atlanta.
MRS. M. H. MATHEWS,
District Secretary South Atlanta.

Miss Mary Howell is receiving charming attentions as the guest of friends in Griffin.

Miss Williams, of Montgomery, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Martin Amorous.

Miss Julia Ridley is the guest of Mrs. Robert Ridley.

A call meeting of the Alumnae Club of the Atlanta Kindergarten Normal will be held Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the normal rooms, 15 Ponce de Leon avenue.

Miss Cecilia Crusselle leaves today for Macon, where she will attend Wesleyan Female college.

Miss Louise Wayne, a pretty and attractive young lady of Charleston, S. C., is visiting the family of her uncle, Mr. W. J. Dibble, at 282 Courtland avenue.

Miss Minnie Hamp, of Lancaster, Pa., is visiting Miss Bessie Lother, at 508 Woodward avenue.

Mr. George Scoville and sister are visiting relatives in St. Louis.

Mrs. Hugh Angier is preparing to give a number of parlor vocal recitals this winter.

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT CUT GLASS

Why Two Articles Made of the Same Material Will Differ in Brilliancy.

Have you ever taken up a piece of cut glass and upon holding it to the light, observed that wonderful brilliancy which is so much sought after, then take up a piece of another manufacture, cut apparently in the same way, but lacking entirely the brilliancy possessed by the other? It is just that which constitutes the difference in cut glass, and it is upon this very point that American manufacturers drove the European cutters out of the American market; but even among American cutters there is a great difference. Poor cut glass when held to the light has a milky appearance, this is due to the excessive percentage of lead which was used in its fusion; skill is then required for driving this lead out; for its presence interferes with the power of refraction that is desired in the glass after cutting the facets in the designs. Another feature which indicates poor glass is the lack of polish in the cutting, also the absence of sharpness in the angles. The skilled cutter must know something of the laws of refraction, and this knowledge joined to manual dexterity in polishing out the grooves and faces makes all that there is in really brilliant cut glass. Much cheap cut glass has been thrown upon the market of recent years, but most ladies are now so well acquainted with good points in glass that dealers are finding the cheap, milky-looking goods "hard stock." There is one factory in this country which has met with most wonderful success in the sale of its products; which is entirely due to the fact that they never made a poor piece of glass. Everything they make is done in the highest degree of artistic skill; their glass is the purest crystal and their cutting brings out a brilliancy that is found usually only in gems. We refer to the Libbey Cut Glass Company. Their agents for Atlanta are J. P. Stevens & Bro., the well-known jewelers. The Libbey glass took the gold medal at Chicago in '93, San Francisco in '94 and the Cotton States and International exposition in '95. The glass seems to be (on account of its peculiar brilliancy), unrivaled by other makes. There are a great many persons who can tell a piece of Libbey glass as soon as they hold it to the light, and a person having one piece is never afterwards satisfied with any other make.

Messrs. J. P. Stevens & Bro. are showing a great variety of this glass and for the approaching weddings no doubt Libbey glass will be in great demand.

Hebrew New Year

Cards—an elegant and well-assorted line at John M. Miller Co. 39 Marietta street.

SUES FOR HER SON'S LIFE.

Mrs. Christian Ivy Wants $20,000 Damages.

The case of Mrs. Christian Ivy vs. the Georgia railroad occupied the attention of the Fulton superior court yesterday. Mrs. Ivy is represented by C. T. Ladson and Judge J. T. Pendleton. She asks that she be awarded $20,000 damages for the killing of her son while he was employed as fireman on the Georgia railroad.

The railroad company is repesented by its attorneys, Messrs. Bryan Cumming and Sanders McDaniel. The counsel for defendant yesterday afternoon entered a plea of non-suit, and Judge Lumpkin will render his decision on that feature of the case this morning.

The Mystery of the Wreckage.

Duluth, Minn., September 12.—A possible solution of the mystery of the wreckage sighted by the steamer Fryer on Lake Superior last Saturday is that they came from the Minnesota steamer Mariposa, which took on new hatch covers lately at Two Harbors. It is believed the old ones were thrown overboard. No boats are missing here so far as can be learned.

A GAS STOVE KEEPS THE TEMPERATURE LOW.
PRICE $10.00 AND $12.00
CONNECTED.
ATLANTA GAS LIGHT CO.

Let's Take Your Measure Now

Men who come here receive an education on dress. We teach the lay mind the difference between amateurish tailoring and the work that is rightly entitled to be called "Custom Tailoring." We illustrate it in every garment we make

Suits "to Order" from $12.50 to $50
Trousers "to Order" from $4 to $15

Many exclusive patterns to choose from. You've heard about the early bird. All garments kept in repair and pressed free for 12 months.
There is a satisfaction in asking men to look at our showing of nobby Hats and Neckwear for Fall and Winter 1898-99.

EISEMAN & WEIL,
MEN'S OUTFITTERS,
3 WHITEHALL ST.

Bright Styles.....

Cheery Clothes for Boys—priced just to your liking. The new Autumn effects in Cheviot, Worsted, Homespun, Tweeds and Melanges were chosen for their fashionableness, prettiness and serviceableness. Every suit is a wonder. Of course it seems absurd for a house with a prodigious record to say it—but the character of our present display is keeping the record. Notice the quality and daintiness of our $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00 suits for school wear. Parents buy them at sight. Boys' Hats and Caps are ready at our regular prices—the littlest prices in town.

Geo. Muse Clothing Company
38 Whitehall Street.

THE GRAND
Matinee Today and Tonight
CHARLES E. BLANEY'S
Big Laughing Success
A BOY WANTED
A Comedy Divertissement of Novel Ideas, Presented by a Company of
25 FARCEURS. 25
Night Prices—25c to $1.00.
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Sale now open at Grand box office. Phone 1079.

DeGive's COLUMBIA THEATRE
ALL THIS WEEK.
Matinees, Wednesday and Saturday.
PERUCHI-BELDENI CO.
TONIGHT,
TRISS.
The Carlton Sisters and Other Favorites.
PRICES—10c, 20c AND 30c.
Sale now open at Miller's book store. $25.00 given away Saturday night.
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ONLY $37.50 ATLANTA —TO— NEW YORK AND RETURN.
Including Meals and Berths, Via
SAVANNAH LINE.
Ocean Steamship Company.
1,400 MILES SEA VOYAGE.
For full information apply to Central of Ga. Ry. Ticket Office, 16 Wall St., or Union Depot.

Sheriff Sale for October, 1898.
Will be sold before the courthouse door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in October, 1898, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property to-wit: Parts of land lot No. 106 in the 17th district of Fulton county, Georgia, described in two parcels or lots as follows: One lot beginning at a point on the south side of Thirteenth street, 350 feet east from Peachtree street, and running thence east along south side of Thirteenth street 72 feet; thence south 184 feet to an alley; thence west along said alley 72 feet; thence north 184 feet to the beginning point. The second lot beginning at a point on the north side of Stuart street, 50 feet east from Central street, and running thence east along the north side of Stuart street 50 feet; thence north 173 feet and 6 inches to a 15-foot alley; thence west along said alley 50 feet; thence south 173 feet and 6 inches to beginning point. A deed having been filed and recorded in the clerk's office for purpose of levy and sale, as required by law. Levied on as the property of Hillsman H. Smith to satisfy a fi. fa. issued from city court of Atlanta in favor of Mrs. Zippie B. Wales vs. said Hillsman H. Smith. September 5, 1898.
JOHN W. NELMS, Sheriff.
sep 6-13 20 27

FINE DIAMONDS.
This season I have the most beautiful collection of gems—suitable for engagement and other anniversary occasions. You will do well to inspect my stock before purchasing.
CHARLES W. CRANKSHAW, Jeweler,
22 Whitehall, cor. Alabama St.

Chicago Chronicle: There will be no permanent peace so long as one nation is stronger than another and so long as things which may not be acquired by guile can be taken by force. We will continue to govern our actions by the new testament in time of peace, but we shall hold the old testament in reserve for military emer-



Automatic Acetylene Gas Machine.
Approved by the Southeastern Tariff Association.
Makes a light twice as bright as electricity, three times as bright as city gas.
A 25-candle power light at a cost of half a cent an hour.
Private plants of any capacity installed in your own home.
Absolutely safe, economical and portable. You are invited to inspect the working of this machine and see the comparative test with ordinary gas and electric lights at our show room.
Write for full particulars.
HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH CO.
Sanitary Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters.

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86½ WHITEHALL STREET
Best family hotel in Atlanta. Conveniently located, cool, well ventilated rooms, first-class table with extra prompt service; only 3 blocks from depot. Transients accommodated at reasonable rates. Special rates for week or month. Mrs. A. B. Walker, M'g'r.

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Adams Tono Collodio is the best combined toning and fixing bath onthe market. W give any tone desired on any paper. 30 and 50 cents per bottle. ADAMS PHOTO SUPPLY CO. ATLANTA, GA.

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MRS. ROSA F. MONNISH M.D. GRADUATE OF GERMAN-AMERICAN COLLEGES
20 YEARS EXPERIENCE THE ONLY FEMALE SPECIALIST IN THE SOUTH. 3 CHURCH ST. ATLANTA, GA.

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Northern AND Eastern
Summer Resorts
IS VIA THE
OLD DOMINION LINE
AND RAIL CONNECTIONS.
Always Cool on the Ocean
daily, except Sunday, and Friday at 6:30 p. m., for New York direct, affording opportunity for through passengers from the south, southwest and west to visit Richmond, Old Point Comfort and Virginia Beach en route.
For tickets and general information apply to railroad ticket agents, or to M. B. Crowell, agent, Norfolk, Va.; J. F. Mayer, agent, 1212 Main St., Richmond, Va.
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Send $60 and we will delive carriage paid, a
Wellington Typewriter No. 2
If it does not prove satisfactory after ten days' trial, we will refund the money The WELLINGTON is guaranteed equal to any $100 typewriter. It possesses all the advantages of the high-priced instruments, and none of their defects.
Our Catalogue tells all about it. Send for it.
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English, French and Classical Boarding and Day School and Conservatory of Music.
(Incorporated.)
428 PEACHTREE STREET, ATLANTA, GA.
Atlanta's foremost school for Young Ladies and Children.
Thorough Course in English, French, Music, Art and Elocution.
(French free in all departments.)
Apply for Catalogue and full particulars.
MISS S. H. THORNBURY, Principal.

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is being counterfeited—happened sooner than we expected—it's a compliment, but we don't appreciate it. the genuine bears our name and trade mark. take no other.

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handlers of genuine goods.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B.M.WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

TRY ONE

$15, $18 and $22,

Will pay for a Fall Business Suit Made to Order in ATLANTA,

.....BY .....

STAR TAILORS,

40½ N. Forsyth St.

IF YOU HAVE

any Upholstering work or Furniture repairing you want done, bring it to us. We guarantee our work.

T. HESS & CO.

Upholstering and Artistic Decorators, 31 N. Forsyth street, opposite postoffice. Out-of-town orders promptly attended to. 'Phone 1402.

9-11-1m

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Alderman.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for alderman from the south side.
W. E. ADAMSON.

I hereby respectfully announce myself as candidate for alderman from the south side.
S. W. DAY.

I respectfully announce myself as candidate for alderman from north side.
GEO. F. HOWARD.

I am a candidate for alderman from the north side, subject to primary, October 5th.
J. W. KILPATRICK.

For alderman south side. Primary October 5th.
D. A. BEATIE.

FOR COUNCILMAN

For Councilman First Ward.

I am a candidate for councilman from first ward.
C. B. REYNOLDS.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman for first ward.
JOHN H. HARWELL.

Second Ward.

I announce myself a candidate for council for the second ward. J. J. MADDOX.

Third Ward.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Council from the Third ward.
JAMES E. WARREN.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman, third ward.
J. A. FISCHER.

I announce myself as a candidate for councilman from the third ward.
W. H. McCLAIN.

Fourth Ward.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for councilman for fourth ward.
JOHN S. PARKS.

I am a candidate for councilman from the fourth ward, subject to primary October 5th.
JOEL HURT.

Fifth Ward.

I announce myself a candidate for councilman from the fifth ward.
CHARLES F. TYLER.

I am a candidate for councilman from the fifth ward.
A. P. THOMPSON.

Sixth Ward.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for councilman from sixth ward and solicit the support of my friends.
A. L. DELKIN.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman for the sixth ward.
DR. G. G. ROY.

Seventh Ward.

I shall be a candidate for council from the seventh ward, subject to city primary October 5th.
J. W. POPE.

For Comptroller.

I am a candidate for city comptroller, subject to the primary October 5th.
A. J. McBRIDE.

City Marshal.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for city marshal, subject to the primary of October 5th. Jeff Tolbert; Tom Howell, deputy.

For Commissioner of Public Works.

At the request of many tax payers, I announce myself a candidate for commissioner of public works. I will have associated with me Mr. Ben F. McDuffie.
CLARENCE E. MOORE,

I am a candidate for re-election as commissioner of public works, subject to primary, October 5th. DAVID G. WYLIE

I am a candidate for commissioner public works. WALTER S. LARENDON.

City Treasurer.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for city treasurer, and solicit the support of my friends for the first time.
THOMAS J. PEEPLES.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election as city treasurer, subject to primary October 5th, and respectfully solicit the support of my friends.
JOSEPH T. ORME.

For City Sexton.

I respectfully announce myself as candidate for city sexton. W. A. DODGE, JR.

I am a candidate for city sexton subject to city primary.
EDGAR W. COOK.

I respectfully announce myself candidate for city sexton, subject to democratic primary.
J. V. FAIN.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for city sexton. W. H. BETTLE.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for city sexton.
H. H. BAREFIELD.

I am in the race for city sexton to stay.
AL C. BILLUPS.

For city sexton, S. B. BANKSTON.
I am a candidate for city sexton.
A. A. NOLAN.

I am a candidate for city sexton, subject to primary October 5th.
J. B. SMITH.

I am a candidate for city sexton.
J. G. RUSSELL.

I am a candidate for city sexton.
W. J. SPEAR.

I am a candidate for city sexton, subject to the city primary, and would appreciate your support.
JACK BAGBY.

TO OPEN THE SOLDIERS' HOME

General Evans Has a Plan To Help the Old Soldiers.

HAS APPOINTED A COMMITTEE

Will Ask Legislature To Use Money Left Over from Reunion To Open the Home.

General Clement A. Evans, president of the Confederate Reunion Association, has appointed a committee of twenty-five to go before the legislature and request that the money which was left after the reunion be used for the purpose of opening the Soldiers' home. The members of this committee are requested to meet Monday afternoon, September 19th, at 4 o'clock in room 301, Kiser building, to formulate plans for the work.

The committee consists of fourteen members from the city and eleven members from the state at large. The following are the members appointed by General Evans:

From Atlanta—W. L. Calhoun, chairman; C. A. Collier, F. P. Rice, Hoke Smith, R. D. Spalding, Porter King, W. J. Mallard, Jr., Clark Howell, T. B. Neal, J. C. Hendrix, W. D. Ellis, C. I. Branan, W. A. Hemphill and E. P. Chamberlin.

From the State—G. M. Ryals, Savannah; John Triplett, Thomasville; Philip Cook, Leesburg; John W. Murphy, Columbus; C. M. Wiley, Macon; J. S. Cleghorn, Summerville; W. P. Prince, Dahlonega; H. G. Turner, Quitman; W. F. Jenkins, Eatonton; M. I. Branch, Berzelia, and W. S. Coleman, Cedartown.

The money which was left over after the reunion, and which amounts to something like $3,800, has been turned over to a board of trustees appointed by the association, and if the legislature sees fit to open the Soldiers' home and to appropriate an amount for the running of the institution, this fund of $3,800 will be turned over to the home.

It will be the duty of this committee to appear before the legislature and request that the home be opened, and this fund in the custody of the trustees will be offered at that time.

If, however, the state takes no action in the matter, this money will be used for the purpose of relieving the sufferings of the veterans in Fulton county, and for furnishing them with medicines and other necessities during life and paying their burial expenses at death.

HIS CONDITION IS PITIFUL

Man Dying in a Flat Destitute of Friends and Money—Disease Baffles Medical Skill.

Without a kinsman, without a friend and without a dollar, James O'Connor is lying in a room at No. 115½ Decatur street slowly dying from a disease which seems to have baffled medical skill.

Before he was down in bed O'Connor went to the Grady hospital, but was not taken in there, as he had what was pronounced a incurable disease. A number of physicians, including some employed by the city, were called in to see him and they all pronounced his case hopeless and did not treat him.

The place where he is staying is a flat occupied by men and he is without any kind of attention.

For some months past the man has been walking about the streets attracting attention by his face, which was the color of saffron. He was at one time a carpenter and earned a good living. His health gave way and he has been living from hand to mouth for some three or four months.

A man, who rooms in the same flat said last night:

"O'Connor's condition is the most pitiful I ever saw. He is nothing but skin and bones and he is destitute of means or friends. He may live for months with the slow, wasting disease, and I don't know what will become of him lying up there all alone. It does seem to me that there should be a provision for such cases. Talking about your good Samaritans, if one isn't needed in this case there never was a call for charity."

The police have been notified of O'Connor's condition, but they are powerless to do anything for him.

CHARGED WITH SHOPLIFTING

Mrs. W. A. Pannell Arrested—Witnesses Say She Took a Pocketbook—Denies Her Guilt.

Mrs. Mandy Pannell, the wife of W. A. Pannell, who runs a store at No. 687 Marietta street, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of shoplifting in the store of Douglas & Davison. A clerk states that he was waiting on a lady when he was told that Mrs. Pannell had picked up a pocket book. Both the lady customer and the clerk saw Mrs. Pannell secrete the pocket book in her dress.

When she was told that she was discovered, so the clerk states, Mrs. Pannell confessed to the theft and offered to pay 75 cents for the property.

Mrs. Pannell was taken to police barracks, where she was locked up, first in a cell and afterwards in one of the rooms for female prisoners. She denied her guilt when taken to the barracks and stated that she was in the store to buy dress goods and picked up the pocket book to examine it.

"I had the pocket book," she said, "and had started with it towards the clerk, when he asked me to go to the office and then sent for a policeman. I did not steal the pocket book."

A warrant was sworn out against Mrs. Pannell yesterday afternoon, charging her with larceny from the house.

In speaking of the affair, the manager of the notion department said:

"A lady customer at the counter called my attention to the woman stealing the purse. We both then saw her take and conceal it, and I was obliged to call an officer.

"Mrs. Pannell remarked that she was waiting for her 'red-headed sister,' but would not wait any longer. She had no sister with her and must have heard the lady customer remark to me that she, Mrs. Pannell, had the purse in her handkerchief. I called her back and she confessed to taking the purse and offered to pay 75 cents for it when she thought an officer was being called, the price being only 25 cents.

"It was my lawful duty to have her arrested. I had no alternative under the law."

The Receivership to End.

Denver, Col., September 12.—The Times this afternoon announces that the receivership of the Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf and the Denver, Leadville and Gunnison railroads will end December 31st next. The plan of reorganization, it is said, will be completed this week and will be published before September 20th, in New York.

Callaghan Gets the Worst of It.

Galveston, Tex., September 12.—Edward Alex Callaghan, a private in the First United States volunteers (immunes), was shot to death last night, and his companion, Jack Elliott, a civilian, was wounded in the abdomen. Harry Owens, a supernumerary policeman, surrendered himself. He says he attempted to arrest the men, who had imposed upon a little boy, and they threw him down, kicked him and began knifing him.

New Year Cards.

A large and well-selected stock of Hebrew Cards at all prices at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

DR. J. F. ALEXANDER MAKES AN ECONOMIC SUGGESTION



DR. J. F. ALEXANDER.

Says That by Running an Incinerating Plant in Connection with Electric Lights the City Can Save Much Money.

In connection with the agitation of the municipal ownership of an electric light plant by the city of Atlanta, Dr. James F. Alexander, president of the board of health, offers a plan whereby the city will be able to own its electric light plant at a considerable smaller expense than otherwise and will be able to make a saving of from $12,000 to $15,000 per year in the appropriation to the sanitary department. Dr. Alexander's plan is for the city to erect and operate a garbage crematory in the center of the city and to establish the electric light plant in connection with it. He believes that the crematory will furnish the necessary amount of heat to generate the electricity and will at the same time make an enormous saving in the appropriation given the sanitary department for its year's expenses. He says that it seems to be the desire of the investigating committee to cut down the expenses of the sanitary department, and the size of this appropriation is often referred to. He firmly believes that if a central crematory is established it will pay for itself in the course of one year. "As matters now stand," says Dr. Alexander, "we are forced to haul the garbage three or four miles to get rid of it, when we could get rid of it by hauling it only a quarter of a mile were the city to establish a central crematory. There are several places near the center of town where there could be no possible objection to it. As a matter of fact, a crematory does not injure the health of a community. In connection with the crematory, the city could establish its electric light plant and the problem of cutting the expenses of the sanitary department and the problem of municipal ownership of an electric light plant would be solved at one and the same time. I merely offer this as a suggestion as to how the city can overcome these two questions."

THE AGGREGATE TAX RETURNS

Result of Captain Harrison's Work Shows Total Aggregate Value of Property in State $369,118,403.

Captain Tip Harrison, of the comptroller general's office, has completed the aggregate tax returns of the state for the year 1898, and these show a falling off of $916,509. But for the fact that the list of defaulters is unusually large, and that these are double taxed, the returns this year would have been considerably less than last year.

The aggregate returns for 1898 are $369,-118,403, as compared to $370,034,912 in 1897. The single value of the property of the defaulters this year is $2,862,603, as compared to $1,336,201 last year. It will be seen that the value of the property of defaulters this year is almost double what it was last year. This property is double taxed, and owing to its increase, the difference in the returns between 1897 and 1898 is made considerably less.

The property on which the tax is collected and the amount is as follows:

Aggregate value of land, $119,119,787; aggregate value of city or town property, $116,948,535; bicycles, $99,236; value of electric light plants, $1,230,170; value of shares in national and state banks in the state, $12,566,366; building and loan associations, $776,910; amount of money and solvent debts of all kinds, $3,044,704; merchandise of every kind, $18,963,393; capital invested in shipping and tonnage, $721,453; stocks and bonds, $4,255,304; manufactories, $8,463,878; iron works, foundries, etc., $877,595; capital invested in mining, $76,242; value of household and kitchen furniture, $15,539,575; watches, silver plate and jewelry, $1,164,835; live stock, $20,954,187; plantation and mechanical tools, law and other libraries, $4,879,523; crops and provisions held for sale April 1st, $954,601; value of other property not befire enumerated, $7,724,632; value of property of defaulters, not doubled, $2,862,603; aggregate value of whole property, $369,118,403; amount of tax on professions, $48,000; amount of tax on polls, $322,555.

The only new item on the completed digest is that of bicycles. The professional returns are as follows: Lawyers, 1,803; doctors, 2,333; dentists, 333; bank presidents, 171; presidents of railroads, 26; superintendents railroads, 21; presidents of other corporations, 31. The number of defaulters is 6,076.

Fat Folks, Get Thin.

Dr. Edison's Obesity Remedies, sold at Jacobs' Pharmacy, Atlanta, are the only remedies that take off surplus fat quickly, safely and permanently. They improve the health and leave no wrinkles.

Fire in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, September 12.—A fire in the crowded down town portion of the city broke out today in the Rusk building in the portion occupied by the Kenton Baking Powder Company, No. 29 East Second street. Valuable establishments were all around it in close proximity, but the fire department was so prompt in responding that the fire was confined to its original limits. The loss is estimated at $75,000; fully insured. A very serious conflagration was narrowly averted.

Fire in Omaha.

Omaha, Neb., September 12.—Fire destroyed the extensive printing house of the Bees Printing Company today. Loss $85,000; fully insured. The plant has been running day and night and a large part of the loss is on work partially finished.

New Year Cards.

A large and well-selected stock of Hebrew Cards at all prices at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

Lowest Excursion Rates of the Season to Boston

via Central of Georgia Railway and Ocean Steamship Company, via Savannah and direct ship, or via steamer to New York, thence either by rail or Sound Line steamers, account sovereign grand lodge, I. O. O. F., Boston, Mass., September 19th to 24th, 1898. Tickets include meals and berth aboard ship. For rates, dates of sale and limit of tickets inquire of ticket agents Central of Georgia railway. Ticket office No. 16 Wall street and union depot. 12—7t

COMMITTEE TO PREPARE BILL

Measure Concerning the Election of City Court Judges Will Go Before the Next Legislature.

In accordance with the wishes of the citizens of Atlanta, the legislative committee of the county commissioners will prepare a bill to be presented to the next general assembly calling for the election of city court judges and solicitors of city courts by the people. This question was submitted to the voters of Fulton county last June at the request of the county board, and it was overwhelmingly indorsed.

The legislative committee of the county commissioners consists of Judge H. E. W. Palmer, Judge E. B. Rosser and Mr. J. J. Spalding. These gentlemen will begin work on the bill within a very short time, and will have it ready to be presented to the next general assembly. The bill may apply only to Fulton county, or it may be decided to have it embrace the entire state.

The term of office of Judge John D. Berry, of the city criminal court, expires August 24, 1899, while the solicitor of his court, James F. O'Neill, will be in office until February 23, 1900. The term of office of Judge H. M. Reid, of the first division of the city court, will expire July 20, 1900. The law at present provides for appointments of these positions by the governor, and for confirmation by the senate, and unless a change is made it will devolve upon Hon. Allen D. Candler to fill the places.

A number of attorneys in the city have been mentioned for the offices now occupied by Judge Berry and Solicitor O'Neill, but so far no opposition has developed to the re-election of Judge Reid.

HIS HORSE WAS A BAD CHOKER.

L. Sherman Tried for Being a Cheat and Swindler Yesterday.

L. Sherman is a Hebrew peddler who figured in a horse trade and the same got him in trouble. He had a horse that was known as a "choker." It seems that in the horse swapping business that a "choker" means, as the name would imply, a horse that chokes.

One of the worst features of a choker is that he keeps his choking apparatus hid from every one except the man who drives him long enough to see it work. It is not visible to the naked eye and the man who trades a horse had better try him at a good, fast gait to see if his choking apparatus is all right.

L. Sherman had a horse that was a choker and the only way to get rid of a choker is to kill the horse or swap him off to some man who is not acquainted with chokers.

This is what Sherman did. He went to a stable on Marietta street, and right in the midst of horse swappers, he gave his choker and $10 to boot for a good, sound horse that never had a choke in his life. The parties who got the choker also got a warrant for Sherman for being a common cheat and swindler and yesterday Judge Foute bound him over to the city court to be tried on that charge.

Ly on & Co.'s "Pick Leaf" Extra Smoking Tobacco stands at the top for its delicious aroma. Good as can be made. Try it.

Hebrew New Year

Cards—an elegant and well-assorted line at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

Supreme Council, Thirty-Third Degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, Cincinnati, O., September 19-22, 1898.

The Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern railway has put in a rate of 1 1-3 fares for the round trip to Cincinnati, O., for the above occasion. Tickets on sale on certificate plan September 17th to 20th. For full information apply to any A., K. and N. agent, or J. H. McWilliams, T. P. A., Knoxville, Tenn., or J. E. W. Fields, G. P. A., Marietta, Ga. 9-4-15t

Hebrew New Year

Cards—an elegant and well-assorted line at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

MAYOR ANSWERS KNOWLES

Thinks the Driving Club Should Not Oppose Troops at Park.

HE TAKES A PATRIOTIC VIEW

Says Club Should Make Some Sacrifices for the Good of the City. The Mayor's Letter.

Mayor Collier has written a letter in answer to the protest recently written by Mr. Clarence Knowles, president of the Piedmont Driving Club, in which the mayor favors the location of the troops at Piedmont park.

He states the club should not commit itself to a policy that will certainly be against the best interests of the city, even if the club members are put to some slight inconvenience while the troops are at the park.

The letter is as follows:

"Atlanta, Ga., September 12, 1898.—Clarence Knowles, Esq., President Piedmont Driving Club, Atlanta, Ga. My Dear Sir: I am just in receipt of your communication of September 9th, inclosing a copy of a protest against the location of a camp of United States troops at Piedmont park, which you say was adopted 'at a meeting of the directors of the Piedmont Driving Club held in this city on the 7th instant.'

"Without entering into any discussion of the merits of this protest, I desire, as a member of the Piedmont Driving Club, to enter my protest against the effort of four members of the board of directors (a bare majority of the board) to commit the club to a policy which I am sure would not be sustained by the membership of the club, and which is utterly antagonistic to the best interests of the city.

"Whatever may be the private opinions of four members of the directory, I believe that the great body of the membership is willing to put up with a trifling temporary inconvenience, and if necessary, to forego entirely for a few months the delights and comforts of the club in order to secure for the city the great advantages that would accrue by reason of the location of a large military camp here.

"With the kindest personal feelings toward yourself and the three other gentlemen who join with you in this ill-advised movement, I shall continue my efforts to secure the location of troops at Piedmont park. Very truly yours,

"C. A. COLLIER, Mayor."

HIS SUNDAY CLUB JAILED HIM

Turner Goes to Prison for Running a Sunday Club—Recorder Gives Him a Roast.

Charles Turner, one of the "swellest" negroes in the city, occupied a cell in the county jail last night. He was tried in the police court yesterday afternoon for running a disorderly club room at the corner of Bell street and Auburn avenue. Sunday night Sergeant Bedford and several detectives and patrolmen raided the place and arrested Turner and five other negro men.

Recorder Calhoun said he believed Turner had done more to ruin his race than any other negro in the city, and he wished it was in his power to send him to the chaingang for five years.

Turner was fined $30 and costs and put under a $100 bond for running a tippling house on Sunday. The other men were fined $10 and costs each.

Turner had been arrested for the same offense before. He failed to give bond yesterday afternoon and was sent to the county jail.

Turner, it is said, was sentenced to twelve months in the county chaingang in the city court for running a tippling house about a year and a half ago, and the sentence was suspended upon his promising to quit the club business.

"Blood will tell," in a man's life and conduct, say the sociologists.

"And Hood's Sarsaparilla will tell on the blood," say people thankful for health to this great medicine.

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS

Between Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

In September last railway officials from London were sent to America to get ideas on the railway passenger service of the leading lines in this country, and in their official report, which was printed in The London Times in January, it was stated that the "Royal Blue Line" series of magnificent passenger trains running between New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, lead the world for quick and exquisite train service.

The "Royal Blue Line" service consists of nine elegant passenger trains a day in each direction between the cities named above. They are the finest and fastest trains in the world. Their equipment was built especially for the service by the Pullmen Company, and includes every modern convenience known for the comfort of passengers. The trains are vestibuled from end to end, and hauled by the strongest and fastest locomotives in the United States.

The exquisite day coaches of these trains are worthy of special note. They are beautifully upholstered, each containing a washroom and smoking compartment.

The parlor cars are the most palatial ever run; they are thirty-three feet long, and are the first of this kind ever run; they are richly upholstered and ornamented throughout in most beautiful designs. A ladies' retiring room is provided in one end of the car. This room which is six feet square, is furnished with a beautiful dresser with large mirror and a number of drawers. On each side of it are upholstered corner seats. In another corner is a bookcase and stationary washstand. The room was designed for the especial comfort of ladies, who have always claimed men had the best of it when traveling. The usual smoking apartment, however, is at the opposite end of the car.

The dining cars are operated by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and especial attention is given to the menu. Every delicacy is served in season, and the service is unsurpassed.

In addition to the already perfect service of "Royal Blue Trains" mentioned above, there was put into service a "Royal Limited" train, which leaves New York at 1 p. m., making the run to Washington in FIVE HOURS. Returning, the "Royal Limited" leaves Washington at 3 p. m., arriving New York at 8:10 p. m. The "Royal Blue Line" boasts of three trains which make this extraordinary fast time between Washington and New York, which has never been attained by any other line.

The "Royal Blue Trains" between Baltimore and Washington make the run in FORTY-FIVE MINUTES—the fastest regular service ever attained between the two cities.

The terminal at New York city is the most convenient for all points in Greater New York. Passengers can land at South Ferry (Whitehall Terminal), where, under the same roof, connection is made with the Elevated Lines of the Second, Third, Sixth and Ninth avenues, and the Broadway, Lexington and Columbus avenue cables. All the Brooklyn ferries also start from this point, and by taking the "Royal Blue Line" to Whitehall Terminal, the passenger can reach almost any point in New York city or Brooklyn for a five-cent fare.

It Is Tranquilizing.

Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy is a tranquilizing after dinner drink. If you over eat, a dose will relieve you within five minutes

Mr. Marion Perry, of this city, died at the home of his sister, Mrs. McCoy, Nineveh, Va., yesterday, August 25, 1898.

LOW RATES TO BOSTON, MASS.

Account of Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., Boston, Mass., September 19-24, 1898.

The Southern Railway will sell tickets from all of its principal points via steamship routes at greatly reduced rates.

Round trip from Atlanta, $29.55. Tickets to be sold September 14, 15, 16 and 17, with final limit October 2, 1898.

Secure tickets and information from any agent of Southern Railway Co., or its connections. 9-11 to sept 17

New Year Cards.

A large and well-selected stock of Hebrew cards at all prices at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

Men's Suits For the Coming Season. . . . .

We have them—hundreds of them—all of them as bright and new as a new silver dollar. Just as sterling in their line as the dollar is in it's, too. Not a suit in the store from the front table to the back table but what is thoroughly worthy of your buying. They have been bought right—they have been inspected right and are now going to be sold right. You will like every one of them as well as the price. The only thing in the way of your choosing will be that you will like so many you will hardly know which one to take.

No extra charge or effort to fit extra stout or extra lean men.

M. R. Emmons & Co

39-41 Whitehall St.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

SOUTHERN SHORTHAND and BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.

Business Course, Shorthand Course, and Spanish Course, all combined, for $65. Unlimited Scholarship. The leading business school of the South. 1,000 graduates in positions. Enter now. Catalogue free

NIGHT SCHOOL,

Opens September 12th, 7 P. M. Classes in Bookkeeping, Shorthand Etc. THE ATLANTA BUSINESS COLLEGE, 12½ Whitehall Street.

China Painting Taught at Lycett's,

Reduced prices for summer months. Cool studio and all conveniences. Special course for teachers. Correspondence invited. 23½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

Sullivan, Crichton & Smith's Business College

The Complete Business Course, Total Cost, $50.00. "Actual Business from start to finish." Most thorough Shorthand Dep't in America. 4000 graduates. Cat free.



Chester, Pa. 57th Year begins Sept. 14. "A Military School of the highest order."—U. S. War Dept. Civil Engineering, Chemistry, Arts. Thorough Preparatory Courses. Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry. Catalogues of

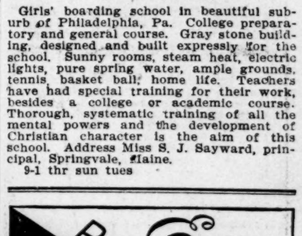
Overbrook School,

Overbrook, Pa.

School Opens September 28th.

Girls' boarding school in beautiful suburb of Philadelphia, Pa. College preparatory and general course. Gray stone building, designed and built expressly for the school. Sunny rooms, steam heat, electric lights, pure spring water, ample grounds, tennis, basket ball; home life. Teachers have had special training for their work, besides a college or academic course. Thorough, systematic training of all the mental powers and the development of Christian character is the aim of this school. Address Miss S. J. Sayward, principal, Springvale, Maine.

9-1 thr sun tues



TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of a deed of trust, dated April 13th, 1896, from Albert F. Bellingrath to the undersigned trustee, I will offer for sale at public outcry before the courthouse door of Fulton county, on the first Tuesday in October next, during the legal hours of sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, all that lot or parcel of land situate in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and state of Georgia, being a portion of the original land lot number 47, in the fourteenth district of said county, and more particularly described as follows: Commencing at a point 158 feet north of the north side of Angier avenue, in a line with a point three hundred and ninety (390) feet east of the Boulevard and running thence north ninety-seven (97) feet to Rankin street, thence west along said street thirty (30) feet, thence south ninety-nine (99) feet more or less, to Bentley's rock wall, thence east along said wall thirty (30) feet to place of beginning, together with improvements thereon, said deed of trust recorded in book 117, page 489. Purchasers paying for title.

J. R. SAUSSY, JR., Trustee.

Sept 6-4t-tues

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

All creditors of the estate of James T. Shivers late of Fulton county, deceased, are hereby notified to render in their demands to the undersigned according to law, and all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment. September 5, 1898.

WILLIAM P. LOTHER, SR., Admr.

sep 6-6t tues

Kodaks Rented

10c Per Day.

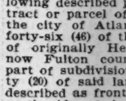
My time is exclusively devoted to developing printing and enlarging for amateurs.

EXPERT ON FILM.

McCLEERY,

Atlanta, Ga.

414 and 415 Norcross building.



The Roller Tray

ALL STYLES

TRUNKS, BAGS, SUIT CASES

OUR OWN MAKE.

We sell old styles and odd goods at half price.

77 Whitehall St.

H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO

TRUNK AND BAG CO.

G. W. ADAIR,

Real Estate and Renting Agent

14 Wall Street, Kimball House

I often have inquiries for acreage property in the suburbs of Atlanta that is well adapted for a first-class gentleman's home. It is a well-established fact that Peachtree street is the most desirable residence street in the south. On this street I have thirty acres, with a ten-room house, three-room cottage, all necessary outbuildings, a clear beautiful spring, and it is located just two and one-half miles from the city limits. It will make a most ideal suburban home, or a dairy or a truck farm. The owner is extremely anxious to sell, and is willing to take much less than was refused for the property four years ago. If you feel at all interested, call at my office and let me drive you out to look at it.

I have a splendid house on a well-situated lot on Irwin street, near Jackson, which belongs to a non-resident who is very anxious to sell, and is willing to take $1,000 less than it cost him. Now, if you want a choice, desirable $3,000 home, come in and see me. G. W. ADAIR.

ANSLEY BROS.

Real Estate, Loan and Renting Agents.

PEACHTREE LOT, 90x210, east front, only $6,750; a bargain.

$1,400—South Pryor st. lot not far from Georgia ave.; a beauty, cheap.

$3,000—Beautiful West Peachtree lot 50x200; very cheap.

$4,500—7-room house and lot near Aragon hotel; worth $5,000.

$750—Park ave. lot on car line, 50x200; easy terms.

$1,500—Seven acres on car line to Decatur.

$1,100—Two 5-room houses on corner lot renting for $13 per month.

$4,750—Elegant 9-room house and lot on north side; cost $7,000.

$2,100—71 acres 2½ miles from College Park on West Point railroad.

MONEY to loan at from 5 to 8 per cent, city property.

Office 12 E. Alabama st. 'Phone 363.

ISAAC LIEBMAN & SON,

Real Estate, Renting and Loans, 38 Peachtree Street.

Several extra fine bargains for the next few days for sale. Things are on upward tendency and now is the time to buy.

FOR RENT.

Corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, now occupied by Fourth National bank; best stand in the city for financial institution. Rent reasonable to right party.

No. 3 North Broad st., $65.

No. 30 S. Pryor st., store, basement; three doors above and two-story warehouse in rear.

No. 62 N. Pryor st., $50.

No. 12 Walton st., $75.

No. 163 Marietta st., nice store, $15.

No. 51 Magnolia st., railroad front; coal and wood yard, $35.

Beautiful offices in the Fitten building, corner Marietta and Broad streets; heat, light and elevator service. This is one of the best, if not the best, locations in the city. Rent lowest in Atlanta.

No. 51 N. Forsyth st., 18 rooms.. .. .. $60 00

277 Washington st., 12 rooms.. .. .. .. 52 50

67 Smith st., 6 rooms.. .. .. 18 00

245 Fulton st., 7 rooms.. .. .. 18 00

162 Loyd st., 8 rooms.. .. .. 25 00

29 Garnett st., 8 rooms.. .. .. 25 00

Money to loan on real estate.

CLIFF W. ANSLEY

REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.

Office 509 Temple Court.

Cor. E. Alabama and S. Pryor Sts.

Telephone 332.

LEGAL SALE OF REALTY.

There will be sold before the Fulton county courthouse door in the city of Atlanta within the legal hours of sale on the first Tuesday in October, at public outcry to the highest bidder for cash, all of the following described property, to-wit: All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the city of Atlanta, and land lot number forty-six (46) of the fourteenth (14) district of originally Henry, then DeKalb, and now Fulton county, Georgia, and being part of subdivision of block number twenty (20) of said land lot, more particularly described as fronting forty (40) feet on the north side of Auburn avenue (formerly Wheat street) and extending back north, of uniform width with front, along the west side of Howell street (formerly Howland street) one hundred and six (106) feet; being the premises upon which is situated the house known as No. 468 Auburn avenue, and being the same property conveyed to Fitzhugh Knox by A. S. Jenkins and Henry L. Smith. This sale is made by the Scottish-American Mortgage Company, limited, of Edinburgh, Scotland, through its duly appointed agent, under and by virtue of a certain deed made to said Scottish-American Mortgage Company, limited, on the 9th day of July, 1894, by Fitzhugh Knox, said deed being recorded in the clerk's office of Fulton superior court in deed book "Y4," page 636. This deed was made to secure an indebtedness owing by said Fitzhugh Knox to said The Scottish-American Mortgage Company, limited, amounting in the principal sum of fifteen hundred dollars, and said sale is made under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in said deed for the purpose of collecting said indebtedness, together with such interest as may be due thereon, such taxes and assessments against said property as may be unpaid, and the expenses of this procedure. September 5th, 1898.

THE SCOTTISH-AMERICAN MORTGAGE COMPANY, limited, of Edinburgh, Scotland.

KING & ANDERSON, Attorneys.

sep 6 13 20 27

PETER LYNCH.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Streets, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors. Fine Liquors and Wines a specialty. Also Boots, Shoes, Harness and Harness Upper and Sole Leather, Crockeryware, Hardware, Guns, Pistols and Ammunition, Field and Garden Seeds in their season. A variety store. All orders from country and town filled promptly at lowest market rates. Terms cash.

Big G is a non-poisonous remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Spermatorrhœa, Whites, unnatural discharges, or any inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Non-astringent.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.